

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	
On Clerical Sincerity ..	801
Ecclesiastical Notes ..	801
Church Reorganisation in Ireland ..	802
Protestants and the Ap- proaching General Council at Rome ..	802
The Duke of St Alban's and Church Patron- age ..	803
Religion in Germany ..	803
The Charge against Mi- nionaries in China ..	803
Religious and Denomi- national News ..	804
CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Baptist Missions in India ..	804
Strangers in Places of Worship ..	805
The Irish Church and the Wesleyans ..	805
Homes in the New World ..	805

Small Farmers in Arran ..	806
University of London ..	806
The British Association ..	807
Foreign and Colonial ..	809
Postscript ..	811
LEADING ARTICLES:	
Summary ..	812
Our Scientific Parlia- ment ..	812
The Occupation of Women ..	812
The Government and Indian Railways ..	813
Election Intelligence ..	813
M.P.'s and their Consti- tuents ..	813
Court, Official, and Per- sonal News ..	814
Law and Police ..	814
Crimes and Casualties ..	814
Literature ..	815
The Harvest ..	815
The Land Tenure Reform Association ..	815
Miscellaneous ..	819

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ON CLERICAL SINCERITY.

THE recent attempt of the young Berliner to improve the moral condition of Germany by the murder of a clergyman, supposed by him to be uttering falsehood in the recitation of the creed, is an event which ought not to pass unnoticed in England, from the point of view generally occupied by ourselves. The wickedness of the act was not redeemed by the strangely heroic self-sacrifice with which it was sought to do evil that good might come. A dishonest spiritual despotism tempered by assassination seems, however, to be the designation under which a large part of the Protestant hierarchy of Prussia may at length be described. Witnesses of the widest experience and most adequate penetration appear to agree that German clericalism is honeycombed with un-
veracity, and that scepticism has eaten away the faith of numbers who for state-pay and status consent to employ the formularies whose literal sense they utterly disbelieve. It is said with every appearance of truth that a large proportion of the German Protestant clergy have, in despite of their personal convictions, been tempted to take the wages of iniquity in State support and State authority, until their moral character has lost all influence with a commonalty sinking into habits of confirmed unbelief and irreligion. So much the worse for the credit of the political system which offers worldly inducements to clerical conformity. Scepticism is bad in itself, but united with moral dishonesty it will rapidly accomplish the spiritual and intellectual ruin of any community. The honesty of the clergy is in every age and country the foundation of their usefulness. No one can effectually teach religion but the man who has religion, and the essence of any personal religion worthy of the name is integrity and conscientiousness. No man can preach with all his heart who keeps back half his mind, and no functionary can teach his fellows to fear God whose own career is a flagrant example of insincerity.

We would speak with all gentleness and consideration upon so painful a theme, for honesty, like benevolence, is a virtue which may exist in different degrees of development. A man may be substantially honest who lacks the courage at all times to face the consequences of his faith, and may be carried away with the dissimulation to which the presence of high church Judaizers

tempts him, although the rebuke of a sterner virtue may soon restore him to the path of rectitude. But for a man deliberately to sign his name to articles which he does not substantially believe, in their plain grammatical sense, can never be aught else than dishonesty; and although he may not deserve to be shot for his wickedness, his conduct deserves the hatred and contempt of all thinking minds. The public morality is endangered by nothing more than by the finessing and equivocation of divines, for how can they teach others to be honest whose whole lives form one flagrant violation of honour?

Yet the system of State-Establishments and State endowments is a direct provocative to such results. So great is the fascination exercised by the prospect of a secure provision and the *éclat* of a public position on youthful ambition, that unfaithfulness to conscience on the part of many aspirants to the clerical office is inevitable. Take away the temptation and the offence would undoubtedly be diminished. Even if a creed less orthodox were professed, it would at least be professed in sincerity. As things are at present among established communions there are several influences encouraging to the reverse. Statesmen feel that a National Church should be made to include as many forms of thought as possible; hence they wink at prevarication in doctrine, and permit the same formularies to be used by men whose ideas are wide as the poles asunder. It certainly cannot be maintained that unestablished Churches are free from the same danger, but it is quite true that the civil advantages offered to conformity under union with the State aggravate the temptation until even Protestant morality is strangled by Protestant institutions. England may well take warning by the example of Germany. The moral position of the various parties in the Established Church who sign in common standards which they interpret into so notorious a diversity of meanings, has been but slightly improved by the Act of Parliament which followed upon the agitation of 1862, and every successive liberty granted by Privy Council decisions since that date has only widened the entrance for dishonest minds into the sacred functions of the Christian ministry. Looking at the formularies of the Church of England, it is indeed fearful to consider what must be the moral obliquity of some of the clergy of the extreme parties who continue to express their common assent to the Church's standards. And such failure in truthfulness, if continued and extended, cannot but lead to the demoralization of England. The best hope for the English Church is that the Church of Ireland, soon to be free, will under lay impulse set the example of reform in the whole business of subscription.

The Free Churches may not plume themselves on exemption from all danger of clerical dishonour. Wherever pelf, power, or repute are to be gained by assent to certain technical propositions, there the same danger recurs. Popular election may be a considerable check on the dishonesty of candidates for the ministry, but popular intolerance and readiness to punish with exclusion every deviation, however slight, from rigid orthodoxy may present to the clergy the same temptation in another form. Extreme severity may lead to concealment of conviction, just as public endowments may tempt to a fictitious orthodoxy. But popular criticism is

susceptible of indefinite improvement, while political establishments work evil which is incurable so long as they endure.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of Lichfield has made a discovery respecting the Established Church, which he has been honest enough to publish. In his visitation charge recently delivered at Stafford, the Bishop, in attacking the right of private judgment, declared that what is called this right was not only in its nature incompatible with Christian unity, but that there was no trace of it in the Bible. There is not a vestige, he added, anywhere in the Holy Scriptures or in the Prayer-book of that modern notion that every man may teach and preach anything of which he is persuaded in his own mind. In referring to the Bible and Scripture in this connection, the Bishop of course refers to them as they are interpreted by the Book of Common Prayer. As regards the latter he is quite right. That book does not allow of the right of private judgment, and it is one of the standard objections against an Established Church that such an institution must be, in its nature, inconsistent with the exercise of that right. As far as the Prayer-book is concerned the Thirty-fourth Article should settle the question. That article says, "Whosoever through his private judgment, willingly and purposely, doth openly break the traditions and ceremonies of the Church, which be not repugnant to the Word of God, and be ordained and approved by common authority, ought to be rebuked openly (that others may fear to do the like), as he that offendeth against the common order of the Church, and hurteth the authority of the magistrate, and woundeth the consciences of weak brethren." The first twelve canons are to the same effect, and they pronounce excommunication, and all kinds of punishments, against those who dare to exercise the right of private judgment as against the authority of the Church and the Crown. The Bishop of Lichfield therefore is only consistent in his exposition of doctrine. He should, however, have followed up that exposition by quotations from all the canons, ending, "Let him be excommunicated *ipso facto*, not to be restored until he repent, and publicly revoke such his wicked errors." We wonder whether the Free Irish Church will adopt these canons?

The preliminaries necessary to a reorganisation of that Church are being proceeded with in a very satisfactory way. Several bishops have addressed their clergy, and it is quite evident that they do not take a very discouraging view of future prospects. While the example of the Free Church of Scotland was scouted in the debates in the House of Lords, the Bishop of Meath pointed out that Church as an example worthy of all imitation. This bishop, in fact, is altogether hopeful. He anticipates large contributions, and thinks that the laity will be equal to the occasion. One and all recommend the immediate adoption of the Offertory system, and of the plan of commutation. The Archbishops and Bishops have also issued a joint manifesto, addressed to the clergy and laity of the Church. This document states that the provincial synods have been summoned to consult and decide respecting the representation of the clergy at the General Synod which has already been decided upon. Emphasis is next laid upon the necessity of making arrangements for the re-introduction of the laity in Synod, after which the bishops go on to say that, although they have the power of their own authority to summon synods, they rather choose not to do it without giving the clergy liberty to settle the manner of their own representation. They hope that the laity will also prepare amongst themselves. Nothing can be more admirable than the tone which pervades this address, and especially its closing paragraphs, which are as follows:—

We are quite aware of the many difficulties and embarrassments which must beset our lay brethren in the undertaking of such a work—above all, in the making a

beginning. And if we have been slow to proffer any suggestions as to the way in which the laity should arrange the scheme of their representation, this has arisen altogether from an apprehension lest we should appear to limit that freedom of action on their part which we sincerely desire them to exercise; and we are anxious to express in our own name, in the name of the whole episcopal body, and as we are confident, in the name of the entire clergy, our readiness to co-operate in this work, by counsel, or by any other means in our power.

If it should be thought expedient to make use of the parochial system and diocesan conferences, as on a previous occasion, we offer ourselves, and we are sure that we may also offer the ready help of all our clergy, for the carrying out of the wishes of our lay brethren.

Earnestly praying that in a task so novel, so perplexing, so arduous, of such immense significance for the whole future of our Church, as that which is before us, we may each and all be guided by that Holy Spirit of truth, unity, and concord, who can alone give us a happy issue from the difficulties and dangers which are round about us on every side.

The bishops, as far as can at present be seen, are proving themselves to be equal to the critical position in which they are placed. They show no desire to "lord it" over the brethren; they are considerate, temperate, and earnest. If they go on as they have begun, we can have little doubt of the future strength and prosperity of Irish Episcopalianism.

The Bishops' Resignation Act has already borne fruit, and the Bishop of Winchester has taken steps to resign his office. The Bishop of Bath and Wells was making similar arrangements, when he was stricken with an illness which is of so serious a nature, that it will probably be fatal. However, one bishop who, in the course of time has reached a decrepit state, is willing to resign, and whatever credit may be due should be awarded to him. The *Record* "deeply regrets" the circumstance, but supposing it had been the Bishop of Exeter? This resignation is likely to lead to important changes. It is stated that the Bishop of Oxford will go to Winchester, and Dean Stanley to Oxford. These reports are generally—as was recently the case with the Bishopric of Salisbury—altogether untrustworthy, and we should certainly be surprised if Dean Stanley should leave Westminster for Oudeeoon Palace. The Dean is virtually Bishop of Westminster, and occupies a far more influential post in his present position than he can in any ordinary bishopric.

Talking of bishops, we do not, as yet, hear that the Premier intends to give the clergy leave to elect their own chief officers, although, now that the Duke of St. Alban's has given the parishioners of Redbourne this privilege, this will probably, one day, come to pass. The attention which the Duke of St. Alban's act has excited, shows how the laity of the Church are bound in their habits of thought as well as in their habits of action. The offer of the Duke is received by the parishioners as "a rare and unparalleled privilege"; which to Churchmen it is, although the half of the English people who are not Churchmen, possess and exercise the right of election without a thought of its being such a privilege. Especially noteworthy are the comments of the *Times* upon this transaction. This journal has now arrived at the conclusion that the manner in which a clergyman is selected for his post is about the least promising that could have been invented. Patronage, it says, is an affair of family, of friends, or of money. It is administered upon the most worldly principles. "Thus the spiritual welfare of a whole parish is entrusted to a man's charge for just the same reasons as those for which he might receive a handsome present. In point of fact, if the living be worth anything, this is very much what it comes to. The clergyman is nominated, not to a cure of souls, but to a house, glebe, and tithes. He comes into the parish, therefore, with nothing particularly to recommend him to the sympathy of the people among whom he is to live, and whose happiness depends so much on their mutual accord. He is simply an inevitable element in the parish; almost like a natural feature of the landscape. Once there he is the most immovable of artificial institutions, and, since he has the power to go his own way, he is under a strong temptation to do so." The same journal is of opinion that this system is not suited to the present times. The laity must have a voice in managing their Church, and, "if the Church of England is to hold its own, some means must be found of rendering its administration more popular." What is extraordinary in this event is, however, not noticed. The nobleman who has thus sacrificed his rights, in his anxiety for the Church, is a well-known sporting Duke; what is more (P) extraordinary is that some bishop, out of a similar anxiety, should not have set the precedent.

Amongst the threatening measures of the future is one upon another clerical abuse—that of sequestered livings. There are such livings in all parts of the country, where incumbents have set aside their incomes for the benefit of creditors, and done service by deputy for a whole generation. There was

St. Mary's, Newington, with its 3,000*l.* a year, Stepney with its 700*l.*, St. Giles's, Camberwell, with its 1,500*l.*; and how many more? The Bill which has been introduced proposes to limit the power of creditors in respect to the ecclesiastical resources of a parish. It is both too late and too early to comment upon it now, but it may be taken as another sign of the times in respect to the spiritual future which awaits the Establishment.

CHURCH REORGANISATION IN IRELAND.

The Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin have issued an address to the clergy and laity, stating that they have summoned provincial synods to meet in Armagh and Dublin to reform the representation of the clergy previous to the reassembling of a synod, and requesting the laity to prepare a representation of themselves against the time of the meeting. They explain that they are slow in offering suggestions, as they consider it the best course not to do so. They seem to court freedom of lay action, and express their readiness to use the parochial system and diocesan conferences if the lay brethren wish it. The Dublin Synod will meet in St. Patrick's on the 14th of September.

The Bishop of Meath met his clergy on Wednesday at a visitation in the parish church at Mullingar. He pointed out the advantages to be derived from commutation in providing the nucleus of a new fund, and referred to the example of the Free Church of Scotland, in which the donations amounted to 700,000*l.* or 800,000*l.*,—an average of 1,000*l.* for each congregation. He anticipated that if the members of the Irish Church, which comprised the largest proportion of the wealth of the country, acted with similar liberality, at least a million sterling would be raised, and he believed they would receive large contributions from their English fellow Protestants. He thought that numbers of the laity would give large yearly donations. He recommended every parish to form subscription committees, and that the offertory should supply the funds necessary for repairs and other current expenses. He urged the importance of having contributions from the laity before the 1st of January, 1871, as there would be large demands upon the Church funds before that date. The ministers should be as far as possible independent of their congregations, and hence their stipends should be paid through the Church body. He preferred a general body to a diocesan as the medium of payment, because he feared that if a diocesan had full control it would have a tendency to break up the Church into fragments. He advised that the lives of the clergy should be insured, and also the churches. The future of the Church depended upon the present action of its members, and he expressed a hope that no selfish considerations would prevent them from doing their best now in its behalf. He observed that the Church would now more than ever require educated gentlemen, and, although the bishops and Universities would assist in procuring them, yet it was to the laity they would have to look in the main for a sufficient supply. He also pointed out the greater necessity, and at the same time the difficulty, of providing education for the children of the poor. With respect to the prayers for the Lord Lieutenant and the Queen, he said that several incumbents whose congregations objected to their further use had applied to him for advice, and his reply was that, although disestablished and disendowed, they were not absolved from the duty of loyalty to their Queen, and from praying for all in authority. As the Church would not be disestablished until 1871, the bishops would not change those prayers, and any minister who did so would violate the Act of Uniformity and his ordination vows. He had no doubt, however, that the Prayer-book would be remodelled. He asked the members of the Church to discard all paltry objects and petty jealousies, and to labour with heart and hand for its future success.

On the same day a meeting of curates and holders of small benefices was held, and resolutions were adopted for the formation of a new association for the purpose of obtaining adequate representation in the governing body of the Church, with a view to the redress of the grievances of which they now complain.

The Bishop of Down has held a visitation in Holywood. He urged a reform of ecclesiastical synods, and that the laity should appoint delegates of both to form a great council of the Irish Church, which should be elected by the Church Body. He would give the Church Body financial arrangements, but make it subsidiary to the general council, which should be elected every five years. He recommended that the offertory system should be more largely developed.

The Bishop of Tuam has also been holding a visitation. In his charge, while he condemned in forcible terms the recent legislation, he earnestly exhorted his clergy to look their true position in the face, and set manfully about what he repeatedly designated as the "hard work," which was before them. He was quite emphatic and distinct in pronouncing any alterations or omissions of the authorised form as illegal.

PROTESTANTS AND THE APPROACHING GENERAL COUNCIL AT ROME.

We are requested to insert the following letter from Dr. Merle D'Aubigné to the Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M.P., with reference to the Ecumenical Council at Rome:—

Geneva, May 10, 1869.

My Dear Mr. Kinnaid,—I wrote to you some time

ago about the Ecumenical Conference which it was proposed to hold at Geneva on the occasion of the General Council at Rome.

A question presented itself—Should it be held before or after the General Council? Some thought—and some friends at Geneva were amongst the number—that it should be after, as it is then only that we shall know what the Council will have done, and what can be said in reply. Our resolution is not to hold our conference this year.

But is there nothing to be done before the Council is held at Rome? Shall we say nothing when Rome calls us? Do you think it would be well to have a consultation about it in London while so many of your earnest men are assembled there for the May meetings? The subject is of great importance. No General Council of the Romish Church has been held since that of Trent, in the sixteenth century. On that occasion the Pope invited Protestants to return to the bosom of the Church of which he is the head.

The present crisis, which agitates more or less all Christendom, renders it important that there should be now a great manifestation of Evangelical principles; for the doctrines thus established are precisely those which are attacked by Ritualism, Rationalism, and other erroneous systems.

The work of the Reformation was arrested in the second half of the sixteenth century. It is time that we should take it up; and the invitation which the Pope has addressed to us furnishes a suitable occasion.

This manifestation of evangelical principles, to be useful, should be made in every town, even every village, where there is Christian life: would to God that was everywhere!

But what should be the aim of these meetings? The great doctrines of Holy Scripture should be affirmed, and the urgent necessity of carrying out the work of the Reformation should be pressed upon the Christian public. Is it not time that the men of earnestness, sincerity, and noble character, now in the Church of Rome, should abandon a religion of exteriors, of forms, and rites, to receive that which is "Spirit and life"?

Ought we not to try to make Roman Catholics understand that the difference between them and us is this—that they cling to a religion which addresses itself to the imagination or intellect, the essence of which is submission to the Church, to the commandments of men, a dead form; while we ask them to receive a perfect and free salvation by grace, to find a living Christ—that "kingdom of God which is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost!"

These are the questions to be opened up; but it must be done without pride, without bitterness, without violence; it must be done in love. When we consider the millions of Roman Catholics who have been baptized in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, but, hindered by the veil of superstition, human tradition, and creature mediation, do not know, do not possess Christ, our feelings should be those of sorrow, not anger; and we should beseech them, by the meekness and gentleness of Christ, to come to Him in simple faith.

The Council at Rome will commence on the 8th of December, the anniversary of the promulgation of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. What is to be done at this period? Will it be permitted to me to express my thoughts, which I submit entirely to your wisdom and to that of the brethren assembled in London?

Would it not be well that, in every place where there may be a certain number of pious and intelligent Christians, this day should be devoted to conferences, to which orthodox Christians of different denominations should be invited? Would it not be well that prayers should arise, not only in these conferences, but in family worship and public services, to entreat the only Head of the Church, Jesus Christ, for the illumination and eternal salvation of those who are placed under the Papal yoke?

In these times Roman Catholics and Freethinkers show great boldness: shall we, the Evangelical Christians, be the only cowards?

It appears to me that the proposition of such a manifestation of Evangelical principles in Christian parishes would come much better from London than from a Continental town, which does not possess the influence of your great capital, the metropolis of Evangelical Christendom.

May the great Head of the Church Himself direct your resolutions, and give a great blessing on every effort made for His glory!

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours most truly,

MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ.

A number of friends having met at the house of the Hon. Arthur Kinnaid (2, Pall Mall East) on the 14th of July, to consider the above letter, it was unanimously felt that, considering the startling additions to previous assumptions of the Papacy which may probably be made at the approaching General Council, contrary to the sole headship and prerogatives of the Lord Jesus Christ, it is desirable that the month of December should be especially set apart by Protestant and Evangelical Christians throughout the world to pray in private, in families, and in social circles, for the priesthood and members of the Roman Catholic Church, that they may be blessed with true saving grace, delivered from all human error, and endowed with full knowledge of Scriptural truth. Further, it was deemed desirable that, wherever practicable, throughout the week beginning on Sunday, December 5th, united prayer-meetings of Christians of all denominations should be held, and prayer made without ceasing for the progress of the work of Reformation now proceeding in Spain, France, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and other traditional centres of Romish influence; and for the deliverance of all Protestant countries from its prevalence or extension, by the abundant outpouring of the Spirit, and the conversion of souls to the true knowledge of a pardoning Saviour. It was also felt that among special subjects of prayer a prominent place should be given to the following for ourselves as suppliants:—The removal of all sins tending to

* Dr. Merle D'Aubigné added some special points to be considered, which are here omitted, but only with the intention on his part of taking them up at another time.

hinder our testimony to the Gospel; the increase of meekness, self-sacrifice, union, faith, and active labours of charity and evangelization; the attainment of deeper knowledge of the Word of God; and the supply to us in more abundant measure than heretofore of that grace of the Spirit which combines zeal for the salvation of souls with gentleness to all who err.

THE DUKE OF ST. ALBAN'S AND CHURCH PATRONAGE.

The Duke of St. Alban's has just addressed the following letter to Mr. Hall, an influential tenant farmer living on the estate of his Grace at Redbourne. The vicarage is worth nearly 300*l.* a year:—"Bestwood Lodge, Nottingham, August 9, 1869.—Dear Sir,—I am informed by Mr. Dean that he intends to vacate the Redbourne living. Before proceeding to fill it up, I am anxious to offer the congregation to recommend me a gentleman for this appointment, as I feel that if the laity generally had more voice in the selection of their ministers, it would immensely strengthen the hands and materially increase the usefulness of the clergy of the Church of England. I sincerely trust if the congregation accept (as I hope they will) this important task, their choice may prove a blessing to the parish.—Yours obediently, ST. ALBAN'S." Upon the receipt of the communication Mr. Hall convened a public meeting of the parishioners, when the following resolution was most cordially and unanimously carried:—"That the permission granted by his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's to his tenantry at Redbourne to elect an incumbent of their own choice is a privilege rare and unparalleled, and merits their warmest thanks, and is eminently calculated to conduce to a good understanding between the minister and his congregation, and to increase their affection for the consideration and confidence of the donor, and that the thanks of this meeting be conveyed to his Grace for his liberality."

The *Times* remarks that, whether or not the Duke of St. Alban's example in inviting the parishioners of Redbourne to elect their own clergyman be capable of general imitation, there can be no doubt he is right in thinking that "if the laity generally had more voice in the selection of their ministers, it would immensely strengthen the hands and materially increase the usefulness of the clergy." The truth is, the present system, like most anomalies, is a relic of times to which it was better suited. While civilisation and Christianity were making way from the upper classes to the lower, it was natural for landlords, or their representatives, to nominate to benefices which they had originally founded, and for which they had provided funds. But the same progress which has enabled the people to claim an important voice in other matters justifies them in desiring a voice in the management of their Church. If the Church of England is to hold its own, some means must be found of rendering its administration more popular.

RELIGION IN GERMANY.

The Rev. G. W. Lehmann, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Berlin, writes to the *Times*:—

When I read the letter of your own correspondent in Berlin on that shocking event in the Cathedral there, and the reflections he makes upon it on the present state of religion in Germany, I was struck with the truthfulness of the latter. Being at present in this country, and having frequent opportunities of giving statements on the same subject, and of answering questions with regard to it, I appear sometimes as exaggerating and taking a too gloomy view of this matter. How much satisfaction did I find, therefore, that my views and those of my numerous brethren of our denomination are so fully corroborated by one whose observations are so extended and clear.

Alluding to the letter of Mr. Ernest de Bunsen, for whom, as well as for his father, he professes great personal respect. Mr. Lehmann says:—

But I cannot refrain, for truth's sake, from contradicting his statement "that those who call themselves Lutherans form a minority far more insignificant than the extreme High Church or Ritualistic party in England." If he means the so-called "Old Lutherans," he is right; but it is a fact that just at present a very serious struggle is going on between the Lutheran party generally against the Union Church, now the State Church of Prussia, and some minor States of Germany. This Union consists of Lutheran and Reformers' Churches, which have "the consensus of their respective Creeds" as their standard. Now, the Lutheran party strive with all their might towards the dissolution of this Union, being strengthened by entirely Lutheran countries, such as Saxony, Hanover, and Schleswig-Holstein, who hold fast to the exclusive views of Luther; and it may even be doubtful whether they will not succeed in dissolving the said Union, or, at least, limit it considerably.

However, I fully agree with your (German) correspondent that all these movements are confined to a very limited fraction of our nation as a whole, and that they are elicited and even contemned by the great majority. Still, I do not undervalue in the same degree those religious communities which your correspondent calls "a sprinkling of faithful believers in every part of the country," pointing in particular to the Wupperthal, which he calls "a tower of Lutheranism," but which more properly might be called a tower of Reformed belief. I feel assured also that Berlin itself presents such a tower of excellent men in the ministry (though these are more Lutheran in their views), surrounded by many faithful believers; and so Wurtemberg and other parts of the country may be pointed to in a similar sense; nor will your readers doubt that I also consider our Baptist denomination, with its 17,000 professing members spread over our country, as a power of great influence on our nation; while, at the same time, your correspondent is right in estimating all these

combined efforts as very small in comparison with the great majority of our people, so that it is an undoubted fact that "only a small fraction of the nation attend Divine service."

Mr. Wright, of Boulogne, reiterates his opinion that the clergy are becoming more orthodox, and that, not as it is alleged, merely in self-defence against political radicalism, but as the consequence of a genuine movement of thought which may be traced from Schleiermacher downwards. Mr. Wright admits indeed that, though the clergy are returning to orthodoxy, it will be the work of many years to lead back the people. Meanwhile (he adds) even among them there is a considerable reaction towards truth, and the number of intelligent German laymen who believe the truth is by no means small.

In another letter the *Times* correspondent says:—

Herr Ernest de Bunsen does me the honour of animadverting upon two several items occurring in one of my recent letters on the state of religion in this country. One objection is openly expressed, the other implied. As regards the first, he thinks the Germans may deserve the name of Christians, though they have ceased to be so in the sense Luther attached to it. But Herr de Bunsen has misconceived my meaning when he believes my remarks to have been occasioned by the German Protestants—the small sect of Old Lutherans excepted—now-a-days rejecting the particular tenets on which Luther differed from other Reformers. I trust it will appear from the whole contents of my letter that in the passage referred to, as in the rest, I looked upon Luther as the representative of Protestantism generally, and that in asserting the majority of the Germans to have ceased to be Protestants in Luther's sense, I meant to say they had ceased to be so in the sense attached to the term by any Protestant creed whatsoever. Whether I am right or wrong in this statement is another question. Herr de Bunsen, in his second objection, seems to decide it against me. As it would require an essay to adduce the arguments which might be alleged to prove my case, I think I may content myself with saying that nearly all German writers who have latterly written upon this subject have more or less distinctly expressed the same opinion as myself. On this one point orthodox professors are agreed with moderate Latitudinarians and radical Rationalists; on this one point there exists concurrence between Professor Hengstenberg, of Berlin, Professor Schenkel, of Heidelberg, and Dr. Uhlich, of Magdeburg; on this one point we read the same verdict in the orthodox *Evangelische Zeitung*, the mediating *Breslauer, National and Protestantische Zeitung*, and the avowedly anti-dogmatical *Volks-Zeitung*. They all either complain or rejoice, according to their respective views, that the Protestant dogmas are no longer recognised by the majority, especially not by the educated classes. It is satisfactory to perceive that most of them are also forced to admit that the spirit of Christianity at least survives. As to Herr de Bunsen's not expecting enlightenment from me, on the important question as to what the dogmas of the Bible are, I can only observe that in writing my letter my intention obviously was not to solve religious problems, but to report on the state of public opinion respecting them.

M. Ernest de Bunsen, in a final letter, accepts the declaration of the *Times* correspondent, that when he expressed his opinion that Germany was no longer a Christian country, he meant that it was not Christian "in the sense attached to the term by any Protestant creed whatsoever." If the creeds, or any of them (Mr. Bunsen adds) be taken in their literal sense, this is perfectly true. The majority of German Protestants believe that at no time any persons were or could have been authorised or capable to lay down rules for the interpretation of Scripture, which rules were to be for ever binding on the conscience of mankind. It is well known that two essentially different methods of interpretation co-existed in the early Christian Church. The more free interpretation was represented by Clement of Alexandria, Origen, and St. Jerome; the narrower one by St. Augustine. Among the representatives of these schools in Germany were Zwingli and Luther; in England, the Dutch Erasmus and Collet. The more enlightened an age is, the more will uniformity be a bar to religious unity.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

A *Times* correspondent, signing "Veritas," having levelled at the missionaries in China an indiscriminate charge of "indolence and self-indulgence, want of education, narrow-minded prejudice, and a habit of mixing up trade with their ostensible calling," the Rev. G. E. Moule (missionary C.M.S.) replies:—

I am a Churchman, and my testimony will be, perhaps, the less suspected if I speak, not of Churchmen, but of Independents—namely, the missionaries of the London Missionary Society. The pioneer of Protestant missions of China was the London Society's missionary, Dr. Morrison, who, after many years of labour, left behind him translations of the Holy Scriptures and of portions of the English Liturgy, and also his well-known Lexicon, in six quarto volumes, which was published under the patronage of the East India Company. Among his successors, reaching down to the present time, occur the names of Milne, Medhurst, the Stronachs, Drs. Lockhart and Hobson, Legge, Wylie, Edkins, and Muirhead. And of their works, passing over a very large mass of both religious and scientific tracts, I may name a version of the whole Bible in admirably lucid and classical Chinese, to the perfection of which several of the missionaries just named contributed; a Lexicon, in four thick octavos, by Medhurst; translations of Euclid, and of standard works on algebra, mechanics, the differential and integral calculus, astronomy, and medicine; and a critical and exegetical translation of the Confucian canonical works by Dr. Legge, of which four octavos are published, and which is still in progress. . . . Having lived nine years consecutively within the walls of Chinese cities, Ningpo, and Hangchow, daily reading and conversing with natives, and having, through a University education, gained some notion at least of what scholarship means, I cannot help bearing very cordial witness to the fact

that the Chinese of the above-named works is remarkably good, and acceptable to native scholars—heathens and Christian—particularly that of the version of the Bible, and that the dictionaries and the great critical work of Dr. Legge are probably the most valuable contribution to the knowledge of Chinese literature since the works of the great Jesuits of the 17th and 18th centuries. I have spoken only of the London Missionary Society. There are others, not far behind them in this respect (literary work), who in the special duties of evangelists are fully their equals. For myself and for my colleagues of the Church Missionary Society I will only say that we are quite unconscious of having gone to China either to make money or to live in luxury; and that the Divine command and obligation which first overcame our aversion from expatriation has kept us hitherto conscientiously endeavouring to live as well as preach the Gospel of truth and love among the Chinese.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley has been appointed canon of Chester Cathedral, in succession to Dr. Moberley, recently appointed Bishop of Salisbury.

The *Western Morning News* states that the Dean of Exeter has refused Mr. Liddon permission to preach in the cathedral before the British Association.

The *Guardian* speaks of it as "a noticeable fact" that both the English Archbishops—Canterbury and York—have just published sermons in which they take occasion to dwell upon the spirituality of the Church as above "Establishments."

THE NEW VICAR OF ST. PANCRAS.—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have conferred the vicarage of St. Pancras, vacant by the elevation of the Rev. W. W. Champneys, M.A., to the deanery of Lichfield, on the Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, minister of Quison Chapel, Mayfair.

ANOTHER ECCLESIASTICAL PROSECUTION.—The Bishop of Worcester has commenced proceedings against the Rev. John James Merest, M.A., vicar of Upton Snodsbury, and has sent the case, by letters of request, to the Dean of the Court of Arches. Mr. Merest is charged with having knowingly entered into a simoniacal contract, and been simoniacally presented to the benefice he now holds, and with having at the Worcester assize pleaded guilty to and been convicted of a misdemeanour, whereby he brought great scandal on the Church. The case will be heard in Michaelmas Term.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND THE IRISH PRESBYTERIANS.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on Tuesday received a deputation from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, who presented an address renewing their profession of an unwavering resolution to sustain the honour and dignity of her Majesty's rule, and recognising in Lord Spencer a nobleman anxious to develop the great resources of the country. His Excellency said in reply:—"The Presbyterian people form a highly important portion of the Irish nation, and it is gratifying to me to receive a welcome from those who represent them. I cordially accept the offer of aid which you make to her Majesty and Government for the preservation of harmony and goodwill amongst her Majesty's subjects. Such a work is of great national importance, for in this country, so much and so long divided by religious differences, mutual consideration and forbearance are above all things necessary."

THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF is delivering his triennial charge to the clergy and churchwardens of North Glamorgan-shire. The right rev. prelate spoke at some length on the changes which had taken place in the diocese during the last three years, especially with regard to the work of church extension. The Welsh Church, he said, was no longer a name, but a substantial reality. It was true that they had many difficulties to contend against, especially in the double language, but in many of the parishes English was freely used, and the English language was rapidly spreading in the towns and mining districts. The bishop expressed himself strongly in favour of inviting the co-operation of the laity in all Church work. Speaking of Ritualism, he said he was thankful that there had been no strong manifestations in favour of it in his diocese. The decisions of the courts had left the Church in great perplexity, and he thought the clergy had better take counsel of their bishop regarding each individual case.

EXPECTED NEW BISHOPS.—Notwithstanding several contradictions, it is now formally announced that the Bishop of Winchester has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, intimating his intention to resign his see, under the provisions of the recent Act of Parliament. It is presumed that all the arrangements which were made in prospect of the "avoidance" of the see of Winchester in another way will now be carried out. The Bishop of Oxford will be "translated" to Winchester, and will be prelate of the Order of the Garter of which he is now Chancellor. The diocese of Oxford will be presided over by a "broad Church" dignitary, Dean Stanley; and Dr. Vaughan, the newly appointed Master of the Temple, will become Dean of Westminster. The *John Bull* says it is probable that the Bishop of Bath and Wells, whose diocese has been administered by a Commissary Bishop for some months past, will avail himself of the recently passed bill for enabling incapacitated prelates to resign their sees. It is at least understood that Bishop Chapman will cease to officiate as Commissary for the diocese after Christmas. It would thus appear that Mr. Gladstone's bill is not likely to be so inoperative as we had supposed.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CHURCH PATRONAGE.—The *Morning Advertiser* is alarmed at hearing that the Bishop of Oxford is to succeed Dr. Sumner at Winchester, that Dean Stanley is to get the see of Oxford, and that Dr. Vaughan is to be the new Dean of Westminster. The Deanery of Durham (the *Adver-*

their continuance) was offered to Dr. Temple, the first writer in the volume of "Essays and Reviews." When declined by him it was given to Mr. Lake, an equally decided, though less known, Broad Churchman. The Deanery of Westminster is now said to be promised to Dr. Vaughan, a contributor, like Mr. Lake, to Dr. Alford's *Contemporary Review*. But the most decided and most alarming promotions are those of Dean Stanley and Mr. Kingsley. The last is the author of "Yeast," and several other specimens of "religious radicalism." The former, Dean Stanley, has often taken the extreme line of Rationalism; but his last act was offensive. He actually sent a subscription towards the defence of Mr. Yoysey, whose attacks upon the Bible, from the pulpit of an English church, differ little from those of Tom Paine. Thus, the two evils which make most thoughtful men tremble for the future of the English Church find patronage and support in the present head of the Government.

ORANGE LOYALTY.—A religious contemporary deems it important that the country should know what are the feelings of the class of Protestants which it represents towards the Queen, now that with her Majesty's concurrence the Irish Church has been disestablished by law. For one thing, the old toast of "Church and Queen" is to be drunk no more. Our contemporary is informed, on the authority of a clergyman, that some of his parishioners decline to pray for the Queen any more, because she gave her assent to the Irish Church Bill; but one of them has adopted a severer mode of marking his sense of her Majesty's conduct: whenever he now has occasion to use a postage-stamp he places the Queen's head upside down. When we first read of this pretty little Fenian trick, we charitably hoped that there were few people so foolish as to resent the constitutional action of the Crown in a grave crisis; but since then it has appeared that a number of clergymen have addressed the Bishop of Meath, asking him for advice, as members of their congregation have demanded that the prayers for the Queen should be discontinued, and the bishop has actually had to explain to them that the duty of loyalty survives disestablishment and disendowment. It is impossible not to ask whether these people have hitherto been taught that their religion rested on the New Testament or was founded upon Acts of Parliament. A notorious old libeller once said of an upright man, "Dost he fear God for naught?" "His substance is increased on every side; but put forth Thy hand now and touch that which he hath, and he will curse Thee to Thy face." Virtue and religion survive that notable test, and so we hope they will do in the case of these offended Orangemen; only if they are going to live like decent Christians in the land, it is worth while to avoid using bad language in the interval. *Daily News*.

AN "OLD TORY'S" OPINION OF OUR ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.—Magnificent as are these churches, they are a dead failure, so far as concerns their influence over the great majority of the people who live near them. Their worship, when the truth is said, fails to attract either rich or poor. The week-day service of most cathedrals is a melancholy sight. There is not anything that can be called a congregation. Would it were otherwise, but facts are facts. In a town of 7,000 inhabitants, I have seen three individuals, besides the officiating clergy and choristers; in a town of 20,000, ten; in a town of 60,000, eighteen. Even the educated classes are not attracted by the week-day services. The fact is, the daily service is a failure. It is most hard to see for whose advantage the cathedral services are kept up. I fear that the usefulness of cathedrals is outgrown and their day is past. It is certain that ninety-nine in each hundred of the inhabitants do not care a rush for the daily prayers. Then a cathedral is a costly establishment. I am told that, to maintain the staff of one, costs from 5,000l. to 12,000l. a year. Let the writer, who is a Tory, and fond of the old ways, confess that his study of cathedrals has landed him in the conclusion, that they are the magnificent things which the world has left behind it. No human being would think, as a practical thing, of building a new Canterbury, or Wilt, or Ely, or Lincoln. The men who built these grand fane, did not intend that they should be used for visitors more or less ignorant and gawky-looking to walk up and down in, and look up and gaze about them. A cathedral is an essentially Roman Catholic building. The Roman cathedral is like a shell, occupied by a creature that fairly fills up every corner of it. The Anglican cathedral is like a great lobster shell that has been appropriated by a creature which lives entirely in one of its claws. *A. K. H. B., Fraser's Magazine for August*.

STATE AND CHURCH IN AUSTRIA.—The Clericals are now in full retreat, but they still fight desperately for every inch of their old supremacy. A split has occurred among the bishops on the question of the inspection of national schools. The only "irreconcilable" opponents of the measure are the Bishops of Linz and of Brixen, but they are more Popish than the Pope, for the others, including even the Archbishop of Prague, announce that they are ready to accept, with the concurrence of the Vatican, the very restricted functions allotted under the new system to the clergy in educational affairs. The unyielding Bishop Rudiger, on the other hand, still continues to protest against the new laws. Notwithstanding the verdict of the jury which condemned him, and the pardon of the Emperor, he has again made a violent ultramontane speech at a Catholic meeting, which might have led to another action against him if his words had formed as tangible a *corpus delicti* as his printed pastoral did on the former occasion. The Liberals, too, are not wanting in extravagant demonstrations from their own point of view, though it is

impossible not to respect the feeling which prompts them. The affair of the Cracow nun has excited in all the provinces of Austria, without distinction of nationality, a strong antipathy against monastic institutions, and resolutions have been passed at public meetings demanding the abolition of all monasteries and convents. The speakers at these meetings overlooked the fact that a special paragraph of the new Law of Associations sanctions an exceptional position for religious establishments of this kind, whereby—and this is a matter of the greatest importance in its bearings on the Cracow trial—the inhabitants of convents, &c., are to a certain extent excluded from the rights possessed by the rest of the community. It is also forgotten that in a free State, under the protection of the Law of Associations, it is impossible to prohibit the existence of religious societies. The Government has accordingly adopted the middle course of appointing a commission to prepare a bill for the more effective control of convents. When the State shall have thus obtained the necessary guarantees, there will be no ground for placing restrictions on the freedom of association in the case of religious bodies any more than in that of societies established for secular objects. *Eastern Budget*.

Religious and Denominational News

The Rev. L. L. Bevan, B.A., the assistant minister of the Rev. Thos. Binney at the Weigh-house Chapel, has accepted the pastorate at Whitfield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road.

The Rev. George Shaw, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, has accepted a very cordial invitation from the church and congregation assembling in Brook-street Independent Chapel, Warwick, to become their pastor, and intends to begin his stated labours there on the first Sunday of October.

At a meeting of the London Presbytery of the English Presbyterian Church, held on Thursday night, the clerk read a letter from the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, in which that rev. gentleman stated that he accepted the call which had been presented to him by the Regent-square congregation, London—the late Dr. Hamilton's.

CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE.—From a return recently made by the British and Foreign Bible Society it appears that by means of that agency there have been distributed, up to the 31st March, 1869, 57,210,485 copies of the Holy Scriptures; the expenditure incurred during the sixty-five years of the society's existence having been 6,553,464l. 4s. 3d. The Bible has been translated by the society into nearly all the languages of the world.

NOVEL OPEN-AIR SERVICE.—An open-air service of a novel and interesting character was held on the New River Company's inclosure at Green-terrace, Clerkenwell, on Sunday evening last. It was a special service for children, very largely attended. Amongst those taking part in the service were the Rev. A. S. Herring, vicar of St. Paul's, Allen-street; Mr. Longley, conductor of the children's special service at Tottenham-court-road Sunday-schools; Mr. James Robinson, Mr. Wilson, and other gentlemen.

ABERGAVENNY.—On Thursday, August 12th, Mr. Edward Henry Smith, of New College, London, was publicly recognised as pastor of the Independent Church, Abergavenny. The Rev. S. R. Young (Abergavenny) read the Scriptures, the Rev. S. Kennedy (Newport) offered prayer, and the Rev. H. Oliver, B.A. (Newport), asked the questions. The recognition prayer having been offered by the Rev. H. J. Bunn, the former pastor, a most impressive charge to the new minister was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Halley, of New College. The Rev. W. Orr (Uxbridge) closed with prayer. In the evening the Rev. Professor Newth, M.A., of New College, preached an eloquent sermon on "Church principles and present duty in relation to them," after which the Rev. J. O. Hill (Hereford) delivered an earnest and practical charge to the people. Dinner was provided at the Lion Hotel, at which seventy ministers and friends were present. The Rev. E. H. Smith presided. Congratulatory speeches were made by the Revs. G. Thomas (Ux), H. J. Bunn, Dr. Halley, Professor Newth, H. Oliver, W. Williams (Abergavenny), G. Swidenbank (Abergavenny), T. Jeffries, E. Walker (New College); Messrs. J. Lodge and W. Price, deacons of the church. There was a large attendance at each of the services.

THE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S ON MISSIONS.—The *Cambridge (Swansea)* reports a speech of the Bishop of St. David's on missionary work. Dr. Thirlwall, presiding at a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, said many persons expected greater results than were reasonable from such missionary enterprise, and others undervalued the success already attained. The practice of many persons was to contrast the small number of converts among the heathen with the immense number of the unconverted. But this was a great mistake, for they should remember how Christ Himself had declared that the conversion of one single soul was of infinite importance. Every such conversion should rather be regarded as a sample of what it was possible to do, and ought to be in itself sufficient to refute those who believe in some radical incapacity in the heathen mind to receive the Gospel. There was, therefore, ground for confidence in the success of the missionary cause, even if we regarded the number of converts made. God had always been pleased that the propagation of the Gospel should be carried on through human agency. He did not rain down Bibles from heaven, nor cause tracts and Prayer-books to spring up out of the earth, but

those things must be provided by man at great cost and labour.

BOXMOOR, HERTS.—On Tuesday, 17th inst., the foundation-stone of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel was laid at Crouchfield, Boxmoor (just opposite the station), by John Marnham, Esq. The Rev. H. C. Leonard, of Boxmoor Baptist Chapel, took part in the proceedings, and gave a suitable address before the laying of the stone. A public tea was provided in the Baptist schoolroom, followed by an interesting public meeting in the chapel. T. Micklem, Esq., presided, who with J. Marnham, Esq., and the Rev. H. C. Leonard, are connected with the Baptist Church; and in addition to these gentlemen the meeting was addressed by the Rev. H. Burton, Wesleyan; the Rev. Mr. Jacobs, of Sutton, Independent; the Rev. T. Russell and the Rev. Mr. Thomson, circuit ministers; and Mr. Dane, Primitive. Mr. Marnham, in acknowledging the presentation to him of a "History of the Primitive Methodist Connexion," expressed his hearty good wishes on behalf of the undertaking. They were not met to promote church division; but were simply doing their duty, and the nearer they lived to God as Christians, the nearer they would be to each other. A very Catholic and united feeling was exhibited throughout the proceedings. The cost of the chapel will be 200l. The Rev. T. Russell, a veteran preacher of the old Primitive stamp, who told of his incarceration in Abingdon Gaol thirty years ago for preaching, and of the ancestry of his "better half," who, he said, was a direct descendant of John Rogers, who in the Marian persecution was burnt in Smithfield for translating the Bible, purchased the plot of land on which the erection is commenced.

RIPPONDEN, NEAR HALIFAX.—On Saturday afternoon the memorial stone of a new Congregational church and schools was laid at Ripponden, by Mr. Henry Lee, J.P., of Manchester. The schoolroom has already been built, and considerable progress has also been made with the chapel. The buildings are in the geometrical Gothic style, from designs by Messrs. Paull and Robinson, of Manchester, and the estimated cost will be about 3,000l. The schoolroom is forty-five feet long by twenty-seven feet wide, and has three class-rooms attached, each twelve feet square. There will be accommodation for about 300 scholars, and in the church there will be about 400 sittings. The situation is very good, being on a slight elevation, facing the Rishworth-road. It is only about eighteen months ago that a Congregational service was started in this village, being held in a small cottage. The numbers, however, rapidly grew, and by the energy and assistance of Mr. R. Lee it was resolved to erect a place of worship. At the ceremony, on Saturday, there was a large attendance of people, and amongst those on the platform were Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P., Lady Crossley, and Mr. John Crossley, J.P., of Halifax, and many of the neighbouring Congregational ministers. The proceedings were opened by the singing of a hymn, after which a portion of Scripture was read by the Rev. R. Moffatt, of Sowerby-bridge, followed by prayer by the Rev. J. Sergeant, of Sowerby. The stone was then laid with the usual ceremonies, a very handsome silver trowel being presented to Mr. H. Lee for the purpose. In the cavity underneath was deposited a bottle containing the *Nonconformist* and other papers, also a document containing the doctrinal principles, and some information as to the new chapel. An address was then delivered by the Rev. E. Mellor, A.M., of Halifax; and the Rev. J. E. Tunmer, of London, delivered the benediction, the proceedings concluding with the National Anthem and cheers. In the evening a tea-meeting was held in the new schoolroom, after which addresses were delivered by several laymen and ministers, Mr. R. Lee presiding.

Correspondence.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The committee of the Baptist Society is proposing various expedients to lessen the expense of its mission in India. In my opinion, some of these expedients are not very Christian, and most of them are imprudent; and I crave the favour of your insertion of the following remarks on the subject. But before entering into any detail, it becomes me to show what right I have to make such statements. I am a Baptist, then, and have been five years in India. Though neither a clergyman nor a missionary, but engaged in secular employment, I have had very considerable experience in missionary work, as I have taken a part with missionaries in preaching in Bengali, in bazaars, and my wife has conducted a small Zenana mission for the past two years. So that, if my arguments be not considered conclusive by every one who reads them, they are at least as much entitled to be heard as the arguments of those who have had no practical experience of Indian missions.

In the first place, then, the Baptist Committee are proposing to send out unmarried missionaries, with a view to save expense. Now the missionary work performed by a married missionary will be found in most cases to be double, treble, or quadruple that performed by an unmarried missionary. This seems astonishing; but the explanation is easy. One of the greatest and best results of Christian missionary enterprise in India has been the opening of the Zenanas to Christian women. There has consequently sprung into existence a new kind of Christian mission, for which only Chris-

tian women are eligible. Hitherto, almost the only women engaged in such missions have been the wives and daughters of missionaries. If a missionary, then, has two or three daughters, the number of effective missionaries in his family is four or five. Married missionaries, then, are at present four or five times more economical than unmarried missionaries.

It is to be remembered, also, that the Zenana Mission is at present the most successful kind of mission in India. Many missionaries confess this. Three years ago, I asked a very excellent missionary what he thought about Zenana missions. His reply was characteristic. "The Zenana Mission," he said, "is the hope of India." Brougham, Napoleon, and many other wise students of history and keen observers of society declared what no one now doubts, that if mothers be properly educated, the whole nation will be properly educated. And this is what Zenana missions are now beginning to do. It will consequently be wise for missionary societies to pay not the missionary only, but his wife as well; for Zenana missions do more good than either bazaar preaching or educational institutions, valuable though both of these plans have been proved to be.

And here I may remark that Zenana missions, conducted by unmarried ladies, are wise schemes, and deserving of every encouragement. They are not so stable, however, as Zenana missions conducted by the wives and daughters of missionaries, from the rapidity with which the members of Zenana missions conducted by unmarried ladies get married.

No great objection can be taken to Dr. Landels' speech except this, that most people will, rightly or wrongly, consider that he is advising the necessity and the wisdom of celibacy in a missionary; that, in fact, he is one of those who forbid to marry.

To me it appears that one great cause of all the foolish proposals that are mooted in England regarding missionary operations, is ignorance of India. If any man remains five years in India, he is likely to come to conclusions almost exactly the reverse of those at which people who have never been in India arrive. My experience leads me, for instance, to the following conclusions:—

I. That the pay which missionaries at present receive is a disgrace to Christians, as it is barely a semi-starvation allowance.

II. That missionaries in India have much more zeal and true love to Christ, as well as much more wisdom, than they get credit for in England, and that some missionary societies are very criminal in a good deal of their conduct to their best missionaries.

III. That it would be very expedient to have as many married missionaries as possible, and to pay their wives for Zenana work.

IV. That as prices have doubled, and, in some cases, trebled, within the last ten years, missionary societies should aim at doubling the pay of missionaries as soon as possible.

V. That we nowhere read in the Bible that missionaries are to convert the world, but only that they are to be witnesses for Christ; and that consequently the present system of punishing missionaries (in a charitable and kind way no doubt) for not making converts, by threatening to enforce celibacy, to make them eat salt with the native, and to curtail their already too small allowance, is something very similar to the practices of Spanish inquisitors some centuries ago.

A very excellent missionary said to me the other day that he seriously believed that things in India were now ripening for a harvest of souls; but that Satan was afraid of this, and that he was trying to deceive Christians in England into changing their plans with a view to prevent what may soon occur if faith and patience are exercised a little longer. This, though somewhat quaintly expressed, is, I consider, perfectly true. Christians ought not to be ignorant of Satan's wiles. Moreover, Deists are moving heaven and earth to make converts in India. There is the well-known Miss Carpenter, whose zeal, activity, and benevolence none will deny. Yet, as she is an earnest Deist, her success would be the ruin of Zenana missions in India. Surely if a Deist is zealous a Christian ought to be more zealous, and the only way in which Christians in England can be zealous in reference to the evangelisation of India is by praying in faith in the name of Christ, and by giving liberally of their substance.

Christians ought to reconsider the commands contained in the Bible relating to giving—especially our Saviour's words:—"Give and it shall be given to you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give unto your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete, withal it shall be measured to you again." Ministers who have studied the subject declare that if all be reckoned that the Mosaic law commanded each Jew to give for his religion, it must have amounted to a whole third of his income. They had no Gospel to preach all over the world; we have; and we may justly conclude that as Christians we ought to give more than a third whenever it can be done. But how very very few give even a tenth of their income. The number who give a fourth, a third, or a half, may be computed by units. How can we expect God to listen to our requests that He would pour out His Spirit upon the heathen, if we refuse so plainly to listen to his requests? Samuel Budgett, the successful merchant, gave only a sixth of his income. Yet was he not blessed abundantly in tem-

poral things? "The liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand." And it follows that the illiberal deviseth illiberal things, and by illiberal things shall he fall.

A LAYMAN'S VOICE FROM INDIA.

P.S.—I. George Muller, of Bristol, seems, both by precept and example, to be one of the best exponents of those parts of Scripture which relate to giving. His life, works, and writings might profitably be studied by Christians.

II. Missionaries, instead of being scattered, as now they are, should be concentrated, as proposed by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel in his book on Christian missions, page 330, where he justly says, "To make a mission thoroughly effective, there should be at least four missionaries labouring together."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—May I ask the favour of an insertion in your columns of the subjoined memorial to the Committee of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society on the subject of its new regulations as to the marriage of missionaries?

Believing that these regulations are opposed to the strong feeling of a large number of the supporters and friends of the mission, I have drawn up this memorial for the purpose of affording them an opportunity, so far as they may be disposed to avail themselves of it, of expressing such feeling in a definite and practical form.

I have done so, also, in the conviction that the committee would give to such a memorial its kind and respectful attention, and that it is not so finally pledged to these new regulations as to be indisposed or unable to reconsider the decisions at which it has arrived.

The memorial is as follows:—

The undersigned ministers, deacons, and members of Baptist churches contributing to the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society respectfully ask the committee of that society to consider the propriety of rescinding, or at least modifying their resolutions, numbered four and five, and published in the *Missionary Herald* for August, so far as such resolutions require the missionaries sent out by the society to be unmarried. The fourth resolution contemplates the establishment of a new class of more purely itinerant agents, but at the same time distinctly expresses that they shall be "free from all those ties which a family involves."

Your memorialists would suggest that this latter condition should not be insisted on; that the family ties such itinerant agents may have formed, or may wish to form, should be left to themselves; and that thus the more free and wide preaching of the Gospel in new districts might be secured, and, at the same time, the formation of a celibate order of missionaries, to which your memorialists strongly object, might be avoided.

The fifth resolution not only seeks to establish a new class of celibate agents, but imposes the condition of at least a two years' celibacy on all the agents sent forth by the society.

Your memorialists submit that to make this the rule of the society is too great a change from its former practice; that it imposes on the young missionary too rigid and binding a condition, and would be likely to deter many suitable young men from offering themselves for the work.

They fear, also, that in some cases, it would lead to the failure of the young missionary in that very point on which it is designed to put him to the test; and, that, being deprived of domestic comfort and attention, he would be more exposed to the unfavourable influences of the climate with less ability to resist them, and thus be compelled to yield to what otherwise he might possibly have overcome.

Your memorialists submit that it should not be the rule of the society, either to send out its missionaries married, as formerly, or unmarried, as this resolution provides; but to leave the question open, and allow each case to be decided by its own circumstances.

With thanks to the members of the committee for the attention they have given the subject, and with every respect for their motive in coming to these resolutions, though differing from them in judgment, your memorialists beg to subscribe themselves, &c., &c.

I shall be glad to receive the names of any ministers, deacons, or members of our churches contributing to the mission who may approve of the above, and desire to attach their signatures. It is desirable that these should be forwarded to me at Downton, near Salisbury, with as little delay as possible.

I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

J. T. COLLIER.

Downton, Wilts, August 23, 1869.

STRANGERS IN PLACES OF WORSHIP.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot say with Mr. Wight that I read the remarks of a "Commercial Traveller" with "some degree of interest," for not only is he "slightly," but very wrong in his facts. I think I may safely affirm that the variety of hymnals in use in the Established Church is much greater than amongst the various bodies of Dissenters. The Wesleyans, for instance, invariably use Wesley's hymns. The Independents almost universally adopt the "Congregational Hymn-book," whilst the Baptists are pretty nearly divided in the use of the New Selection and the Psalms and Hymns. The difficulty of which your correspondent complains is therefore greatly exaggerated, and if, whatever town he visits, he can worship with the body of a Christians to which he belongs, he has only to carry with him the hymn-book in general use among them. I always take with me the Psalms and Hymns, now used so much among the Baptist Churches, and I find the selection so good and so large, that with what-

ever Christians I unite in worship, a reference to the index will almost always enable me to join in the service of song. Take an example at Glasgow; I worshipped in the morning with the Independents, afterwards with the Presbyterians, and in the evening with the Baptists, and throughout the whole of the services on the day, there was only one hymn not to be found in my book. I must further protest against the great injustice he does to our provincial churches when he charges them with want of courtesy and attention. After more than twenty years' experience, I can safely say that in no place of worship, either in England, Wales, or Scotland, have I, as a stranger, met with anything but the kindest attention from whatever body of Christians I may have happened to unite in worship—a seat instantly offered, a hymn-book also, when mine has been at fault, and a respectful bow when leaving the pew, has been my universal experience. What your correspondent means by "a form on the floor," I do not quite understand, but so great is the general desire to afford kindly attention to commercial men, that in many places a pew is specially appropriated to their use. This, many of our body object to, fancying that as they are marched up to the commercial pew, everyone is thinking, if not saying to themselves, There goes . . .

A COMMERCIAL.

THE IRISH CHURCH AND THE WESLEYANS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—It will no doubt be in the recollection of your readers that one of the Bradford Wesleyan ministers, during the Irish Church agitation, delivered a very violent speech on the question, and, with all the ardour of an arch-damagogue, denounced the authors of the late measure in terms of the most unbecoming and offensive character. The Wesleyan periodical declined to insert it in its pages, and I am sorry it found a place in yours. I am, however, glad to hear, as no doubt your readers will be, that the author of this speech was called to account in the late Conference for the part he took in the matter; and the feeling was almost universal in condemnation of the course he had pursued; both Conservatives and Liberals agreeing that the speech was most exceptional for a Christian minister.

As this gentleman had made himself conspicuous by the inflammatory harangue which he delivered, and one utterly destitute of argument, he cannot be surprised if his conduct should attract the attention and incur the censure of moderate politicians of all shades of opinion; and I think it was to the credit of the Conference, regarding the reiterated assertion of neutrality which it claims for ministerial action on such questions, that this gentleman did not escape the expression of its disapproval.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
A WESLEYAN.

August 23, 1869.

HOMES IN THE NEW WORLD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I beg to solicit your favourable consideration to an enterprise I have endeavoured to set on foot for the good of many persons in England who wish to make themselves comfortable homes or find profitable employment in the United States. Its spirit, principles, and objects are set forth in the enclosed circular; and if you can fully approve of them, I hope you will be disposed to introduce them favourably in a few lines to your readers, and that some of them may avail themselves of the facilities offered by the agency in some form of service to them.

Yours respectfully,

ELIHU BURRITT.

International Land and Labour Agency, Town Hall Chambers, Birmingham, August 19.

The enterprise bearing the title of the International Land and Labour Agency has been set on foot with a single eye to the good of persons of different classes and conditions in the United Kingdom who may wish to make themselves comfortable homes, or find permanent and profitable employment, in the United States. At no time in the history of America have so many favourable openings and practical inducements presented themselves to such persons for settlement in that country as at the present moment. The whole continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, is now open to European agriculturists, mechanics, and men and women of all occupations, as it never was before. The extinction of slavery has opened the great and productive States of the South to free labour and free men. The Pacific and other great railways, traversing almost boundless regions of fertile prairie soil, are ready to convey settlers to the cheapest of productive and easily-tilled lands, that have never been furrowed by the plough. In all the old States cultivated farms, of any size and quality, may be bought at a reasonable price. Any farmer, manufacturer, or tradesman in England who wishes to establish himself, or his son, or ward, in the dignified comfort and independence of a home and landed estate of his own, may have his choice in any State, society, climate, or soil in the American Union.

One department of the operations of the International Land and Labour Agency is the express effort to facilitate the settlement of such persons, in the safest, cheapest, and most comfortable way. For this purpose, it will obtain lists of farms for sale in all the old and new States of the Union, directly from the owners, with accurate and detailed descriptions of soil, size, character, production, location as to market, condition

of fences, price, best terms of payment, &c. Thus when an intending purchaser has fixed upon a State which he would prefer, the agency will supply him with a list of the farms for sale in that State for the small charge of 11. to meet the expense of advertisements and correspondence in obtaining such a list, and the detailed information embraced in it, from America. If he is willing to intrust the agency with the commission, it will secure the purchase for him of any farm on the list he may choose, direct from the owner, at the charge of 1 per cent. on the cash price of the farm; so that he may go directly to it by the shortest and cheapest route. Should the farm not be equal to what was represented, or unsatisfactory to him in other respects, the purchase will fall to the ground, and half the money advanced to the agency will be returned to him. Should the sale be effected, the purchaser will pay the owner for the property according to the terms agreed upon, on taking possession of it. The agency will have gentlemen of well-known standing, who will act thoroughly in the spirit of the movement, as agents in the different States, and who will not only procure lists of farms for sale, but visit them personally, and see that the English purchasers obtain good titles, and assist them in settling upon their properties. Only the 1 per cent. mentioned will be charged when a farm is bought through one of these agents. These small charges for intelligence, and for buying farms in the United States for English settlers, must prove that their benefit and the equal good of both countries are only embraced in the spirit, principles, and objects of this new enterprise. One great object will be immediately realised to the advantage of persons buying farms or obtaining situations. Both will go directly to their accepted destinations without spending time or money in drifting about in search of land or labour.

The second department of effort undertaken by the agency is to obtain good places and employment in the United States for English labourers of every occupation; mechanics of every trade, farm labourers, gardeners, grooms, waiters, clerks, engineers, railway servants of all grades; also female house servants, including cooks, chambermaids, nursemaids, dairymaids, &c.; also, sempstresses, ladies' maids, female clerks, and governesses. To meet the necessary expense of advertising in American newspapers and corresponding with American employers, 11. will be charged by the agency for obtaining a situation for a male labourer, and 10s. for a female servant. In all cases, written and verified testimonials, or satisfactory references will be required. On the other hand, references will be required from American employers, especially those writing for female servants, so that confidence may be mutual, as some moral responsibility will be involved on both sides.

Among other objects comprehended by the agency will be the introduction into use in England of American agricultural implements, and of all kinds of improved tools and labour-saving machinery; also our small, cheap cooking stoves for the working classes, and other conveniences for them which are practically unknown in this country. On the other hand, commissions will be executed for Americans desiring any English improvements of a similar character; including best specimens of farm, garden, and flower seeds, and cuttings from fruit trees for grafting, so that English horticulturalists may introduce into their orchards the Baldwin, Seek-no-farther, Greening, and Northern Spy in exchange for their Blenheim Orange, Ribston Pippin, &c. In a word, all transactions designed to benefit the two countries, by promoting a cheap and easy interchange of their skilled industries, labour, and productions, natural, mechanical, and mental, will be undertaken by the agency; including the transmission of small sums of money between immigrants in America and their relatives in Europe; the forwarding of books and periodicals by post or otherwise; obtaining patents or copyrights for useful inventions or literary productions, &c. It will also endeavour to promote an interchange of the song birds of the two countries, so that the American bobolink, robin, and bluebird may sing their best songs in England, and the English robin, lark, thrush, and linnet sing theirs in America; so that the same "street musicians of the heavenly city" may be common to both nations, to give morning and evening tongue to the spontaneous symphonies of the perpetual peace and brotherhood existing between the two great families of the English-speaking race.

SMALL FARMERS IN ARRAN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—When we are all looking forward with such interest to the land tenure session of next year, every phase of the landlord and tenant question becomes important as likely to furnish some help towards the solution of the great problem before us. As thinking members of the body politic, we are not inclined to leave the working out of these difficulties wholly to our leaders in the House of Commons. We wish ourselves to form a clear opinion on the subject, and welcome all information directly or indirectly bearing upon it.

I have just returned from a holiday in Arran. In consequence of a gathered foot, my rambles through glens, by burns, and up hill-sides, were stopped. Stranded in a little village, my only ways of improving the time were to read the Bible (their sole English literature, though I might have had plenty of Gaelic), and to gossip with the primitive folk of the place, so far as their Sassenach would carry them. However, this proved amusing enough, the changing expressions of a human face being quite as interesting as the differing aspects of Ben Ghail in cloud and sunshine; the economy of the farm as instructive as the geological causes of the Falling Rocks; the daily acting history of its occupants as impressive as vague theories about the Druidic circles and monoliths on Shikken Plain.

The farms in Arran are small, and what I wish chiefly to note here is the state of the small farmers as I saw it. After Lord Stanley's sneer at the impossible dreams of the philosophers, it is needful to ask why those dreams should be impossible? And it is consoling

to find them partially carried out, even in the British Islands and under the most hostile conditions. Duke Hamilton is the owner of all Arran save some half-dozen farms owned by the ancient family of the Fullartons. His Grace will not grant leases to his tenants. Every farmer, but one or two who have crept into the factor's good graces, may be turned out of house and home on the shortest notice, receiving no compensation for any improvement he may have made upon the land during his tenancy. If he builds a good farm-stead, or enrich the quality of his arable acres, he is likely to have his rent raised immediately. If the deer, of which it is Duke Hamilton's pleasure to keep a stock in the island for sport—(Oh, such noble sport! A baccolic youth who had seen the fun, told me with great gusto how, the deer being penned into an enclosure, the duke and his friends placed themselves at the four corners. The noble Nimrod to whom the deer stood nearest fired, then the timid creatures, flying across the sward, met the murderous shots of the other Nimrods there ambushed. So the glorious game went on until the grass was strewn with bleeding carcasses. And this is how the lords of the land take their pleasure!)—If the deer devour the farmer's crops the Duke allows them nothing for their loss. On one farm which I visited they proved so fearful a scourge that the tenants had united their means and built a wall to keep the intruders out. Originally they were forbidden to send their colliers after the vermin. This was more than human nature could stand, or dog nature either; but after a while the deer became so accustomed to the dogs as to fear them not a whit, and there was nothing left for the farmers but to watch the crops themselves the whole night long until they got their wall built. Generous Duke Hamilton, strange to say, never raised their rents because of this bulwark they had built for themselves; never granted them anything for the cost they had incurred.

Perhaps, Sir, you may guess how it is that Bute-shire returns a Conservative now-a-days. The election before last, when a Liberal was returned, some of Duke Hamilton's tenants helped to that result, though they knew it was against their landlord's wishes; for the factor goes round before the polling day to advertise his master's choice. Well, I heard that the best farmer on the island lost his farm for this crime of voting against his Grace's wishes, so that last election this good example produced its due effect—the Duke's man was returned.

And now, Sir, in spite of all these disadvantages we find the Arran farmers are an industrious and intelligent body of men, is not that fact in favour of small farms? I found them so. Whatever labour could do with their poor soil it was done. The ingenious shifts to which they resorted for making the best of it without any outlay of their hard-earned money, are beyond my power description. Indeed, the man who holds the smallest of farm there needs such various knowledge as a townsman might despair of ever getting. His daily work gives him a broader education than has yet been taught in our schools: our dominions have not managed to excel nature in that way. It is not amongst our Scottish farmers that the stupid party finds support, unless, as in this Arran, where the screw can be put on at any time. With that exception they are as independent a class as any in the United Kingdom. Almost universally they are of the Free Kirk, which they support with enthusiasm, and in whose glory they delight to glory. The "muckle Kirk" languishes in Arran, its only supporters the gentry who crowd the eastern watering-places at holiday times. Of course I cannot claim these farmers, in Matthew Arnold's sense, as men of culture. Sweetness and light have little part in their composition. They are a rugged, practical race: rigid honesty, a rigid Calvinistic creed, guides their course in life. The poets and literati are unknown to them. Their only book is the Bible, their only songs the psalms; and when they sing it is more like discord loosed upon the earth than gentle harmony. But should we find a better state of things if Lord Stanley's theory of capital and labour were at work here? Do the best labourers in England under the capital system approach in the slightest degree this manly position of the small landholders? We know too well they do not. And if Duke Hamilton should change his policy in Arran for the better, what scope for improvement there! When with a tenure so uncertain the farmers work thus laboriously at the plough what should we find if leases were allowed them? Should we not see them till the ground with other tilth than sweat? Should we not see wide moors reclaimed and comfortable houses built?

I passed most happy days amongst these farmer folks. The chief lesson I learnt there was the worth of a simple life. In our crowded cities artificiality has so prominent a position that the realities of things are hidden from us. We are ever baffled in our endeavours to get beneath the surface; the depths are covered with a veil of mystery which only keenest eyesight may pierce. But in Arran all was bare to the least observant eye. So bare that the quick glance of self-conceit would decide that existence was poor and not worth having there. To those gifted with more patience, inquiry would prove how nearly Arcadian happiness was reached in that un-bustling nook.

Yet, who that believes in the dependence of happiness upon outward circumstances, could think it compatible with dwelling in an ill-built, ill-thatched hut; the kye sleeping under the same roof as their owner; the un-

savoury perfumes of the byre penetrating "beneath the hoose" to its remotest corners; oatmeal bannocks or buttermilk scones, and occasional eggs or herrings, with potatoes at one time of the year, the ordinary diet; rough home-spun the clothing; no music or dancing the portion, but constant work the dowry, of these Arcadian villagers? It would do such a one good to spend a month in the lone Arran glens. There would he learn how few comforts are necessary to content. How honesty, uprightness, and kindness come to richer flourishing among the heathery knowes than within the walls of palaces. He would learn to doubt as I whether an invasion by Science and Art of that simplicity would be for the better.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

GEORGE FRASER.

August 23, 1869.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent Honours Examinations:—

FIRST B.A., FIRST B.Sc., AND PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M.B.) EXAMINATIONS.

(FIRST B.A. ONLY.)—ENGLISH.

FIRST CLASS.

Brewer, W. H. Brooks (dis-qualified by age for Exhi.) Private study
Odgers, Wm. Blake (Exhi.) Univ. Coll. & Trin. H. Cam.
Kitts, Eustace John Portland Gr. S., Plymouth
Hopkinson, Alfred Owens College

SECOND CLASS.

Aveling, Frederic Wilkins University College
Blackmore, George Private study

THIRD CLASS.

Wren, Edmund Private study
Walker, George King's Coll. and private study
Badland, Charles Davis Univ. and Man. New Colls.
Gaye, Robert Edward King's College

LATIN.

FIRST CLASS.

Higgs, Arthur H. (Exhi.) University College
Rushbrooke, Wm. George St. John's Coll., Cambridge
Lucas, Herbert W. St. Stanis. Coll., Beaumont
Lucas, Reg. T. Hall Eq. Lincoln College, Oxford
Russell, William James Private study
Munster, William Felix St. Stanis. Coll., Beaumont

SECOND CLASS.

Aveling, Frederic Wilkins University College
Odgers, William Blake Univ. Coll., London, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge

Blackmore, George Eq. Private study
Kirk, Henry Owens College
Nicholson, Jos. S. Eq. New College
Collins, John P. A. Stonyhurst College

THIRD CLASS.

Randell, Thomas St. Mark's Coll., Chelsea
Finch, Robert Hales Blackheath Prop. School
Eriebach, Alfred Private study
Kitts, Eustace John Portland Gr. S., Plymouth
Marks, Bearen Jews' College
Mason, John Davenport W. Wren, M.A.
Wurtzburg, Edward Albert University College
Fowler, Robert Henry Grove House, Tottenham
Gaye, Robert Edward King's College
Sparrow, William The Oratory, Edgbaston

FRENCH.

FIRST CLASS.

Esquiroz, Wm. G. B. (prize) University College
Spilbury, J. H. Gybbon Private study

SECOND CLASS.

Blackmore, George Eq. Private study
Graig, T. Robertson Eq. Private study
Higgs, Arthur Hibble University College

THIRD CLASS.

Marks, Bearen Jews' College
Buttle, William University College

GERMAN.

FIRST CLASS.

Blackmore, George (dis-qualified by age for prize) Private study
Marks, Bearen (prize) Jews' College

THIRD CLASS.

Randall, Thomas St. Mark's College, Chelsea

FIRST B.A. AND FIRST B.Sc. CONJOINTLY.

MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST CLASS.

Harding, T. Oliver, First B.Sc. (Exhibition) University College
*Genese, R. W., First B.A. Liverpool Institute

SECOND CLASS.

Lord, John W. First B.A. University College

FIRST B.Sc. AND PRELIMINARY M.B. CONJOINTLY.

BOTANY.

FIRST CLASS.

Hartog, M. M., First B.Sc. and Prel. Sci. (Exhibition) University College
*Aveling, E. B., First B.Sc. University College
Duncan, Peter T., Prel. Sci. University College

SECOND CLASS.

Schafer, E. A., Prel. Sci. University College
Bomford, Gerald, Prel. Sci. King's College.
Rossiter, G. F., Prel. Sci. Private tuition
Taylor, Herbert, Prel. Sci. St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Eastes, Thomas, Prel. Sci. Guy's Hospital
Russell, E. Geer, Prel. Sci. Guy's Hospital.

THIRD CLASS.

Colgate, Henry, Prel. Sci. University College
Bettany, G. T., Prel. Sci. Guy's Hospital
Harvey, Chas. W. Prel. Sci. University College.

ZOOLOGY.

FIRST CLASS.

Schafer, Edward A., Prel. Sci. (Exhibition) University College
*Aveling, E. B. First B.Sc. University College.

SECOND CLASS.

Russell, E. Geer, Prel. Sci. Guy's Hospital
Houghton, W. B., Prel. Sci. University College
Duncan, A., Prel. Sci. Eq. King's College
Skorritt, E. M., Prel. Sci. University College

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST CLASS.

Bott, H. Septimus, First B.
 Sc. and Prel. Sci. (Exhib.) Owens College
 Routledge, R. First B.Sc. Owens College
 Clowes, Frank, First B.Sc. Royal Coll. of Chemistry
 and Private study.

SECOND CLASS.

Houghton, W. B., Prel. Sci. University College.

THIRD CLASS.

Russell, E. G. Prel. Sci. } Eq. { Guy's Hospital
 Whittle, E. G., Prel. Sci. } University College.
 Ewer, John W., First B.Sc. King's College
 Firth, Charles, Prel. Sci. Norfolk and Nor. Hosp.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY.

FIRST CLASS.

Elkington, Ernest Alfred
 (Exhi. and Gold Medal) Queen's Coll., Birmingham
 Southee, H. E., Gold Medal. Guy's Hospital
 Edger, E. R., B.A. } Eq. { University College
 Hayes, T. C., B.A. Db. } King's College

SECOND CLASS.

Ball, James Barry University College
 Jones, Thomas Guy's Hospital

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

FIRST CLASS.

Carter, Alfred Henry University College
 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, AND MATERIA MEDICA AND
 PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

FIRST CLASS.

Southee, H. Edward (Exhi-
 bition and Gold Medal) Guy's Hospital
 Jones, Thos. (Gold Medal) Guy's Hospital
 Warner, Francis King's College
 Ingoldby, Joseph Theodore Guy's Hospital
 Elkington, Ernest Edward Queen's Coll., Birmingham

SECOND CLASS.

Hayes, Thomas Crawford King's College
 Burn, Wm. Barnett St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 Barr, Wm. Ward Eq. University College.

* Obtained the number of marks qualifying for the Exhi-
 bition.
 † Worthy of a gold medal.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The Exeter meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced on Wednesday evening with the delivery of the inaugural address by the President, Professor Stokes, of Cambridge University. The meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, a new building capable of holding 2,000 persons, which was crowded on the occasion.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The learned President commenced by a full account of the origin and purpose of the association. Having then intimated that he should not attempt to give an account of the recent progress of science in general, but should select from those branches with which he was more familiar, some examples of recent progress which would, he hoped, prove of pretty general interest, he began with astronomy. A large part of his address was devoted to recent discoveries relative to the sun's atmosphere. It has long been known that when a total eclipse of the sun occurs, jets of light called "Bailey's beads" are seen bursting out beyond the dark circle of the hidden sun. There was a total eclipse last year in India, and it was then definitely ascertained what these jets meant. The light streaming from them was passed through prisms, and the bright lines C and F became apparent, showing that the jets were portions of the burning atmosphere of hydrogen, shooting irregularly out from the sun. Mr. Lockyer, Mr. Janssen, and Mr. Huggins, have since conclusively established the same fact by independent methods of inquiry, not demanding the intervention of an eclipse. If, they reasoned, the light we receive from the sun is due to an inner light passing through burning hydrogen, and each light has its own way of scattering through a prism, we may, by passing a ray through prism after prism, so as to spread it out, separate, and distinguish the two lights one from another; and these gentlemen have, in fact, thus separated the burning hydrogen from the inner source, so as to be able to map out the variations in the intensity of the combustion of different masses of hydrogen over the solar surface. The investigation of the nature of the sun's atmosphere has made large progress, but Professor Stokes described some discoveries by Mr. Huggins which have reached a less advanced stage, yet are at least as wonderful, relative to the fixed stars. It is now conclusively proved that light is due to vibrations of an inter-stellar medium, and the way in which light passes from medium to medium depends on the number of vibrations in a second. It is known that the light of Sirius is produced in part, at least, by a burning atmosphere of hydrogen. Proceeding from these facts, and remembering the example of the bell, we see that if we are advancing towards Sirius, the number of vibrations of its light we encounter in a second will be increased; if we are receding from Sirius it will be diminished. We know, however, by experiments with hydrogen the nature of the light it emits, and we know by observations of the light from Sirius how far the rate of its vibrations differs from the rate of vibrations of the normal light of hydrogen. The comparisons show that the vibrations of the light of Sirius are less rapid than those of common hydrogen light. By this method Mr. Huggins has ascertained that Sirius is receding from us at the rate of 29.4 miles a second; and Professor Stokes informs us that his conclusion has been confirmed by independent observations of Father Secchi at Rome. The elaboration of the points thus concisely stated occupied a considerable portion of

the address. In apologising for dwelling upon them so long, the learned professor adduced them as evidence of the value of the object of the institution—that of a union or bringing together of the different branches of science. He congratulated the Association on having attained an object for which it had been labouring since 1849, namely, the establishment of adequate instruments for astronomical observations in the southern heavens, which had at last been achieved by the erection of a telescope at Melbourne, Australia, for which a grant of 5,000*l.* had been made by the Colonial Legislature, and which is now under the superintendence Mr. Le Sueur. In returning to a subject which had previously occupied the attention of the association—the application of gun cotton to civil as well as to naval and military purposes—the learned Professor remarked that although a great deal had been done in this direction, much remained to be accomplished before the three conditions of safety to the gun, high velocity of projection, and uniformity of result were satisfactorily combined. In reference next to the deep ocean soundings, carried out at the instance of the Association by the Admiralty, he said:—

I am informed by Dr. Carpenter that dredging has been successfully carried down to more than 2,400 fathoms (nearly the height of Mont Blanc), and that animal life has been found even at that depth in considerable variety, though its amount and kind are obviously influenced by the reduction of temperature to Arctic coldness. A very careful series of temperature soundings has been taken, showing, on the same spot, a continuous descent of temperature with the depth, at first more rapid, afterwards pretty uniform. Thermometers protected from pressure by a plan described by Dr. Miller were found to maintain their character at the great depths reached, the difference between them and the best ordinary thermometers used in the same sounding being exactly conformable to the pressure corresponding with each depth, as determined by the experiments previously made in smaller depths. All the observations hitherto made go to confirm the idea of a general interchange of polar and equatorial water, the former occupying the lowest depths, the latter forming a superficial stratum of 700 or 800 fathoms. The analyses of the water brought up indicate a large proportion of carbonic acid in the gases of the deep waters, and a general diffusion of organic matter.

In chemistry, the Professor remarked, no great amount of progress had been made; but he mentioned one fact of more than ordinary interest. The Turaco or plantain-eater of the Cape of Good Hope is celebrated for its beautiful plumage. A portion of the wing is of a fine red colour. This red colouring-matter has been investigated by Professor Church, who finds it to contain nearly six per cent. of copper, which cannot be distinguished by the ordinary tests, nor removed from the colouring matter without destroying it. The colouring matter is, in fact, a natural organic compound of which copper is one of the essential constituents. Traces of this metal had previously been found in animals; for example, in oysters, to the cost of those who partook of them. But in these cases the presence of copper was merely accidental; thus oysters which lived near the mouths of streams which came down from copper mines assimilated a portion of the copper salt without, apparently, its doing them either good or harm. But in the turaco the existence of the red colouring matter which belongs to their normal plumage is dependent upon copper, which, obtained in minute quantities with the food, is stored up in this strange manner in the system of the animal. Thus in the very same feather, partly red and partly black, copper was found in abundance in the red parts, but none, or only the merest trace, in the black. This example, said the Professor, warns us against taking too utilitarian a view of the plan of creation. Here we have a chemical substance elaborated which is perfectly unique in its nature, and contains a metal the salts of which are ordinarily regarded as poisonous to animals; and the sole purpose to which, so far as we know, it is subservient in the animal economy is one of pure decoration. Thus a pair of birds which were kept in captivity lost their fine red colour in the course of a few days, in consequence of washing in the water which was left them to drink, the red colouring matter, which is soluble in water, being thus washed out; but except as to the loss of their beauty, it does not appear that the birds were the worse for it. Under the head of mechanism, the learned Professor referred to the fact that the present year is the centenary of the steam-engine, the great invention of Watt, to whom he paid a high tribute. The last subject comprised in the address was the branches of science more or less concerned with the phenomena of life, on which he remarked that his own studies gave him no right to address them. He regretted this the less, because his predecessor and probable successor in the chair were both of well-known eminence in that department. But he would express his views as to the relation which the physical bear to the biological sciences.

At the present time a considerable number of what used to be regarded as essentially natural organic substances have been formed in the laboratory. That being the case, it seems most reasonable to suppose that in the plant or animal from which these organic substances were obtained they were formed by the play of ordinary chemical affinity, not necessarily nor probably by the same series of reactions by which they were formed in the laboratory, where a high temperature is commonly employed, but still by chemical reactions of some kind, under the agency in many cases of light, an agency sometimes employed by the chemist in his laboratory. And since the boundary line between the natural substances which have and those which have not been formed artificially, is one which, so far as we know, simply depends upon the amount of our knowledge, and is continually changing as new processes are discovered, we are led to extend the same reasoning to the various chemical substances of which organic

structures are made up. But do the laws of chemical affinity, to which, as I have endeavoured to infer, living beings, whether vegetable or animal, are in absolute subjection, together with those of capillary attraction, of diffusion, and so forth, account for the formation of an organic structure as distinguished from the elaboration of the chemical substances of which it is composed? No more, it seems to me, than the laws of motion account for the union of oxygen and hydrogen to form water, though the ponderable matter so uniting is subject to the laws of motion during the act of union just as well as before and after. In the various processes of crystallisation, of precipitation, and so forth, which we witness in dead matter, I cannot see the faintest shadow of an approach to the formation of an organic structure, still less to the wonderful series of changes which are concerned in the growth and perpetuation of even the lowliest plant. Admitting to the full as highly probable, though not completely demonstrated, the applicability to living beings of the laws which have been ascertained with reference to dead matter, I feel constrained at the same time to admit the existence of a mysterious something lying beyond—a something *vis generis*, which I regard, not as balancing and suspending the ordinary physical laws, but as working with them and through them to the attainment of a designed end. What this something, which we call life, may be, is a profound mystery. We know not how many links in the chain of secondary causation may yet remain behind, we know not how few. It would be presumptuous, indeed, to assume in any case that we had already reached the last link, and to charge with irreverence a fellow-worker who attempted to push his investigations yet one step further back. On the other hand, if a thick darkness enshrouds all beyond, we have no right to assume it to be impossible that we should have reached even the last link of the chain—a stage where further progress is unattainable, and we can only refer the highest law at which we stopped to the fiat of an Almighty Power. To assume the contrary as a matter of necessity, is practically to remove the First Cause of all to an infinite distance from us. The boundary, however, between what is clearly known and what is veiled in impenetrable darkness is not ordinarily thus sharply defined. Between the two there lies a misty region, in which loom the ill-discerned forms of links of chain which are yet beyond us. But the general principle is not affected thereby. Let us fearlessly trace the dependence of link on link as far as it may be given us to trace, but let us take heed that in thus studying second causes we forget not the First Cause, nor shut our eyes to the wonderful proofs of design which, in the study of organised beings especially, meet us at every turn. Truth we know must be self-consistent, nor can one truth contradict another, even though the two may have been arrived at by totally different processes—in the one case, suppose, obtained by sound scientific investigation, in the other case taken on trust from duly authenticated witnesses. Misinterpretations, of course, there may be on the one side or on the other, causing apparent contradictions. Every mathematician knows that in his private work he will occasionally by two different trains of reasoning arrive at discordant conclusions. He is at once aware that there must be a slip somewhere, and sets himself to detect and correct it. When conclusions rest on probable evidence, the reconciling of apparent contradictions is not so simple and certain. It requires the exercise of a calm, unbiassed judgment, capable of looking at both sides of the question; and oftentimes we have long to suspend our decision and seek for further evidence. None need fear the effect of scientific inquiry carried on in an honest, truth-loving, humble spirit, which makes us no less ready frankly to avow our ignorance of what we cannot explain than to accept conclusions based on sound evidence. The slow but sure path of induction is open to us. Let us frame hypotheses if we will; most useful are they when kept in their own proper place, as stimulating inquiry. Let us seek to confront them with observation and experiment, thereby confirming or upsetting them as the result may prove; but let us beware of placing them prematurely in the rank of ascertained truths, and building further conclusions on them as if they were. When from the phenomena of life we pass on to those of mind, we enter a region still more profoundly mysterious. We can readily imagine that we may here be dealing with phenomena altogether transcending those of mere life, in some such way as those of life transcend, as I endeavoured to infer, those of chemistry and molecular attraction, or as the laws of chemical affinity in their turn transcend those of mere mechanics. Science can be expected to do but little to aid us here, since the instrument of research is itself the object of investigation. It can but enlighten us as to the depth of our ignorance, and lead us to look to a higher aid for that which most nearly concerns our well-being.

The address, especially the latter part, was well received by a crowded audience. The Earl of Devon moved a cordial vote of thanks to Professor Stokes for his able address, which was seconded by Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, and carried with acclamation. The Mayor of Exeter, in a few well-chosen sentences, welcomed the society to the city. The SECRETARY stated that the number of tickets sold amounted to 1,583.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

In the Geographical section on Friday, an interesting paper was read by M. PERREZ DE TCHIKATCHEV, of St. Petersburg, on Central Asia. The writer, who spoke in excellent English, at the outset referred to the intended publication of a corrected edition of Baron Humboldt's *Asia Central*, and then said: Independently of the great name of Humboldt, a special work on Central Asia has now-a-days a peculiar importance and a striking opportuneness, for it will at last dispel for ever the threatening clouds which, during so many years, were gathering on those regions, as gloomy forebodings of a dreadful tempest. The truth is, that as long as our knowledge of Central Asia was scanty and vague, this mysterious country must have appeared, not only to the ignorant crowd, but also to many of the most enlightened and sagacious statesmen, as the natural battle-field where sooner or later England and Russia had to meet in an exterminating dogged struggle. The danger seemed so unavoidable and so urgent, that no expenses, no

sacrifices were spared to postpone this disastrous crisis. Now, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of men like Montgomery, Walker, Johnson, Goodwin, Anstett, Schlagintweit, Swetore, and of many other recent explorers, whose important labours will be thankfully discussed in the supplementary volume of Humboldt's Asia Central, the ominous crisis so positively prophesied and so unanimously feared, turns out to be nothing more than a fantastical dream; for surely nothing could be more fantastic, nothing fitter to remind us of the stories of the Thousand and One Nights, than to see a large army with heavy artillery, not only hover like ghosts during two or three months over dense clouds and eternal snows, but even after such an exhausting gymnastic feat, descend into the country of the enemy, and defeat the English troops quickly and comfortably expecting the aerial visitation. Well, this was precisely the miraculous feat which must be admitted by the advocates of a Russian invasion of India, for we possess now numerous trustworthy documents which prove most positively that even in the very probable case when all Turkestan is to become a Russian province, what ever may be the starting point of the Russian army intended to reach the Punjab, no less than two, and perhaps even three, months must be spent amidst snowy desert mountains before such an army is allowed to put her frost-bitten feet on English territory. He was far from denying that among the advocates of Russian invasion there are men of deep science and of unquestionable good faith; but they all start either from the one or the other of two hypotheses—viz., that what has been done once may be done again, or what is now impossible may become possible. In support of the first hypothesis, the numerous invasions of India ascertained by history had been quoted, and a learned French Orientalist, M. Antiquaire, endeavoured even to prove that the lofty mountains which formed the northern boundary of Cashmere, and which hitherto had been considered as not having at any time yielded a passage to a military expedition, had been traversed more than once, as late as in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, by considerable armies, which, starting from Kashgar and Yarkand, reached the Punjab, across Thibet and Cashmere. But what did such facts prove? Only one thing—that those armies, conducted by Eastern generals and directed against Eastern populations, were more or less placed in the same conditions under which similar expeditions had been successfully performed by Alexander the Great and the Mongol conquerors—conditions widely different from those which would be now imposed upon a Russian or any other invading army; not only because Asiatic adventures, as well as Macedonian or Roman conquerors, were not encumbered by the troublesome bulk of artillery indispensable to European troops, but also because they possessed over their enemies an overwhelming superiority either of moral or of a material strength; whereas nowadays, no invading army would enjoy this last advantage. However, even now, an European army may succeed in dragging her ponderous artillery over large snowy mountainous tracts, as the admirable expedition to Abyssinia has so brilliantly proved; but only under the express condition to have to deal with Abyssinians or any other Asiatic populations, for if the country, or even if Magdala alone, were occupied by French, Russian, or Prussian troops instead of by those of Theodore, the issue of the glorious expedition might have been a disastrous one. In one word, the more we contemplate the real state of things such as has been revealed to us by recent explorations of Central Asia, the more we must admit that the phantom of a Russian invasion in India is a veritable bugbear, and the day may not be far distant when people will smile at such prophecies, and when the inhabitants of Bombay will be as little afraid of the appearance of Russian troops as the inhabitants of London are of the arrival of French troops. Diffusion of geographical information by the new and corrected edition of Asia Central, about countries so little known, may in itself be considered as a service to society. What must not be the importance of information which relieved two powerful nations of a long-expected, seemingly quite unavoidable struggle, and which proves once more that, for the promotion of the sacred cause of Christianity and civilisation, there is on our globe sufficient place for all, and that, moreover, England and Russia are charged by Providence to accomplish this great task in the waste continent of Asia, where each of them has a peculiar mission, which can only be successfully carried out if both are combining their exertions, and of placing their moral and material interests under the mighty safeguard of peace, mutual sympathy, religious toleration, and justice.

The paper was listened to with rapt attention, and its reading was interrupted by loud applause.

LORD HALIFAX, in moving a vote of thanks to M. Tchikatchef, observed that for a long time a considerable apprehension had been entertained of a conflict in Asia, in consequence of the advance of the Russian Power as far as our northern frontier of India. As connected with the Government, it had been his duty to inquire into the question, and the result of his investigations was that there was nothing to apprehend. He might have looked at the question with prejudice, and he was glad to have the confirmation of so learned and impartial an authority as M. Tchikatchef. He believed that the Russian invasion of India was a chimera, not deserving serious consideration.

LORD HOUSSON seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

UNDERGROUND TEMPERATURE.

In Section A, on Friday, the report of the Committee on Underground Temperature, drawn up by Professor Everett, the secretary, was read, in his absence, by Mr. J. G. Symonds. It commenced by describing a strong, but very sensitive, form of thermometer which had been designed for the purposes of underground observation by Sir W. Thomson, and by stating that the committee will be most happy to lend instruments of this kind to any persons who will undertake to make observations in artesian or other borings. Details were then given of the principal observations made during the past year. Two sets from the vicinity of Glasgow were contributed by Mr. M'Farlane. One of these was at Kirkland Nook, a bore 354 feet deep, where the readings were sometimes disturbed by the in-draw of surface water, but at other times afforded good results showing a rise of one degree for about fifty-three feet. Another set were taken at South Belgray, where the bore was originally 1,040 feet deep, but has become half filled with mud. The rise here is about one degree in forty feet. Another elaborate series have been taken by Mr. Symonds at Kentish-town, in a boring originally 1,302 feet deep, and of which a depth of 1,100 is still clear, while the whole might be made so if the necessary funds were forthcoming. The various arrangements, which are of the completeness of an observatory, were explained and elucidated by a large section of the strata, and by diagrams of the apparatus and results, which may be generally stated by saying that the rise of temperature is very regular, and amounts to about one degree in fifty-three feet. Some exceedingly anomalous results were reported from the vicinity of Dundee, where in one bore it was ten degrees hotter at a hundred feet than at fifty feet. Observations had also been made at Carrickfergus, giving a rise of one degree for about forty feet, and another set by Mr. D. Burns, of the Geological Survey, made at Allendale, on the borders of Cumberland, where the influence of percolating rain seems to have disturbed the results.

A SAND DESERT IN INDIA.

In the Geographical Section Sir Bartle Frere interested the audience by detailing some particulars concerning a region called the Bunn of Cutch, which is situated in the Valley of the Indus. It was one hundred miles long, and forty miles wide, and was surrounded by enormous sand heaps, which were formed not by winds, but by earthquakes. Sir Bartle stated that the Bunn of Cutch consisted simply of a level plain, having a surface so hard that no impression could be made upon it by horses' hoofs. It was entirely without landmarks, and even by day it was usually covered with a mirage. A journey across this expanse of country has, therefore, to be made at night, when the task is performed by the aid of the stars and extemporised beacons. Another paper on the same subject was read by Captain Dodd.

THE DARWINIAN THEORY.

Of the sectional meetings on Friday, D—Biology—was the centre of attraction, Darwinism being the subject of the day. There were set down no less than three papers, each giving a distinct challenge to Darwin. The first was by Archdeacon Freeman, and entitled, "Man and the Animals, being a counter theory to Mr. Darwin's as to the Origin of Species"; another by the Rev. F. O. Morris, on the "Difficulties of Darwinism"; and the third by the Rev. J. McCarren, headed, "Philosophical Objections to Darwinism or Evolutionism." It will be perceived that this was, to a great extent on the face of it, the gathering of a clerical phalanx against the quasi materialist whose theories they impeached. The Archdeacon opened. He began with a survey of opinion on Darwinism, mentioning amongst recent converts to his system Sir Charles Lyell and Mr. Ruskin, and then stating the theory he was about to combat, the existence of a unity of type and descent by which all creatures slowly graduated one into the other possessing a common structure, and originating in a single prototype. It was urged that Darwin himself did not assert more than the possibility of all this, and had not explained why his plan had been selected. He (Archdeacon Freeman), however, had turned to the Biblical records, in which was to be found so much indication and more of the existence of a chain of correspondence in physical structure between the higher animals, including man. From these he gathered what he conceived to be the prototype of animal structure; and he stated in the interval between the creation of man and the animals there had appeared certain mysterious creatures—described in Scripture as multiform, or rather quadriform—having the faces of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle, and who were known as cherubim. To these he attributed the origin of the affinity which exists in the structure of animals, including man, and those he urged were acceptable, because they came direct from God, and were not the creatures of natural selection. Upon this theme founded a long-drawn controversy—Darwinism being represented by Professor Huxley and others—which was watched and listened to by an almost excited audience.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.

In the Economic Department the condition of the agricultural labourer figured conspicuously. Professor Leone Levi having presented an elaborate report of a special committee, Canon Girdlestone began the discussion. It was a mistake, he said, to say that giving cider to the labourer was an advantage to him morally or physically. Looking at the matter morally, who did not admit the fact that our labourers throughout the country were led by drink to vice and dissipation? Why then give them an incentive to go to the public-house and get more? Cider, morally and physically, was of the greatest

possible disadvantage. Harvest wages, held forth as a great advantage, were becoming more and more lowered by the introduction of machinery. Pigs were of little if any value to the labourer except as a savings-bank. The Canon disputed the "advantages" of medical attendance, which, he said, in many cases was a sham. Fuel consisted of a few old sticks grubbed up in the hedge. Who would like that? Exorbitant rents were demanded by the small owners of property, and thus labourers were fleeced. But the labourer, Mr. Girdlestone added, had nothing to fear; and for himself he had the sympathy of the whole country with him in the course he had taken. Mr. Neville Grenville, M.P., Mr. Webster, Q.C., Mr. Kenneyway, Professor Thorold Rogers, and others followed, and the discussion was adjourned.

VEVUVIUS.

On Friday evening Professor Phillips, of Oxford, delivered an exceedingly clear, logical, and eloquent lecture on "Vesuvius." He attributed the cause of volcanic eruptions to the action of steam raised to great power proportionately to the depth at which it was formed. Taking the assumed increase of the earth's temperature with the increase of depth from the surface, he regarded the limit of twenty miles as equal to producing sufficient heat to raise steam to the pressure of 40,000 atmospheres. Or it may be, in other words, said that at thirteen miles depth the earth's internal temperature would be equal to raising steam of a force sufficient to support a column of lava thirteen miles high. The intermittent nature of eruptions was explained by the action of the artificial geyser, produced for lecture illustration by Professor Tyndall.

EDUCATION.

On Saturday there was an interesting discussion in the Economic Section on the subject of science teaching in schools. In giving a statement of the examination subjects for admission into the College for Women at Hitchin, Mr. JAMES HAYWOOD gave an account of the institution, which has been established, and will open in October. It is a college founded for the reception of young ladies who have finished their school education—and, in fact, is to be to them what the universities are to young men. It is in close relation with Cambridge, which university will give certificates that will be in the nature of degrees. Seventeen young ladies will join the college on its opening, and the institution being, not a charitable institution, but a woman's university, the college expenses will be 105s. per annum. In succession to this there were read a paper by the Rev. W. TUCKWELL on "The Method of Teaching Physical Science"; and another by Mr. JESSE COLLINGS on "Statistics of the National Educational League." This is an institution which has been originated in Birmingham and of which Mr. George Dixon, M.P. for that borough, is chairman. Its object is the establishment of a system which shall secure the education of every child in England and Wales. The whole question of education was thus raised, and was made the subject of an elaborate discussion. *Appropos* of the subject of the physical education of boys, which formed part of Mr. Tuckwell's dissertation, Miss BACKUS came forward and expressed her regret that similar advantages were not alluded to girls in the paper; and she vindicated the rights of women in regard to having a greater share in the conduct of education generally.

THE EXCURSIONS.

Most of the members of the Association on Saturday took advantage of the excursions to Plymouth and Gittisham Hill, Honiton. The former party numbered some 600 persons. The Royal Dockyards at Devonport were examined in detail, a privilege never accorded to ordinary visitors. Three gunboats were placed at the disposal of the party, who steamed about the Sound under a bright sky and on a glassy sea. On board H.M.S. Cambridge gunnery practice was performed, and numerous torpedoes were exploded under the water. Professor JACOBI, the inventor of these terrible engines of war, was present, and took pride in explaining the reception which he had prepared in 1854 for the English and French fleets should they attack Cronstadt. Strings of torpedoes (then unknown except to the Russian Government) were in readiness, and a galvanic battery would have exploded them simultaneously. "But you did not come!" said the Professor, with a shrug of the shoulders. Then the party sailed round the breakwater, and finally examined Brunel's magnificent bridge at Saltash. One little incident nearly had a fatal issue. A badly-steered sloop was run into by a gunboat. Speed was not slackened until the collision was imminent, and both vessels were injured, the smaller one particularly. The master of the sloop was knocked down and removed to the gunboat in an unconscious state and streaming with blood. Happily the best surgical attendance was at hand, and the unfortunate man was immediately attended to by Dr. Richardson. His injuries did not prove serious, though so alarming at first sight. Then came an elegant dinner given by the Mayors of Plymouth and Devonport, to about 200 members of the association. The tables were well served with choice viands, and speeches were made by the Attorney-General, Professor Stokes, the president of the association, Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P., and other gentlemen.

The second and smaller party went to see two barrows opened, but nothing was found in them. But the excursionists were hospitably entertained by the people of Honiton.

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.

On Saturday evening a lecture on spectrum analysis was delivered to working men by Professor Miller. Such lectures now form part of the ordinary plan of the association meeting, but no former lecture of the kind has been so well attended. Not

less than 2,000 people were present. In the absence of the president of the association the chair was occupied by the mayor. Miss Burdett Coutts was among the privileged few on the platform, and her appearance elicited three hearty cheers, to which she bowed her acknowledgment.

Professor MILLER, in commencing his lecture, which was a series of experimental illustrations of the modes of determining the composition of the sun, and other heavenly bodies, by means of spectrum analysis, gave a general account of the manner in which many minerals and metals testified their presence. He then gave a few ordinary chemical illustrations of the way in which the old system of tests was applied, and commented on the delicacy with which they could now be conducted, some metals being discoverable when present only in such infinitely small quantities as less than a millionth part of a grain. The Professor next explained the nature and mode of formation of the waves of sound, and proceeded from these to an account of the smaller and more rapid vibration that produce the sensation of light, and of the manner in which vibrations of different magnitudes produce lights of different colours. The separation of these colours by a prism was then shown and explained, as well as the formation of Fraunhofer's lines on the spectrum, and of the various bands of colour produced by the combustion of various substances, together with the practical application of these lines and bands to the analysis of the matter that constitutes the sources of the light given off by the heavenly bodies. The Professor showed how it had been ascertained that the stars Aldebaran, Betelgeuse, and Sirius were composed of substances like those that entered into the formation of the earth, and then concluded his discourse as follows:—And now let us endeavour to form some notion of the distances of those bodies whose constitutional and chymical nature have thus in part been made known to us. The diameter of the earth on which we live is nearly 8,000 miles, and the moon is at about thirty times this distance from us, while the sun is 389 times as far off as the moon. How can we in any way picture to ourselves these immense distances? Suppose that the sun were represented by a globe two feet in diameter, the earth would then be of the size of a pea, and it would then be placed at a distance of 215 feet from it, or about twice as far off as I am from the wall of this room in the front of me; and the moon would be the size of mustard-seed placed seven inches from the pea which represents the earth; while Neptune, the most distant of the planets, would be the size of a large plum, and would be placed at a mile and a quarter from the two-foot globe supposed to represent the sun. Well, Sirius, the brightest of the fixed stars, if measured by this scale, would be 40,000 miles away from us, or at a distance five times as great as that which now separates us in a straight line from New Zealand. There is no doubt that many of the minute telescopic stars are several hundred times as distant from us as Sirius. Astronomical observations upon the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites have shown that it requires rather more than eight minutes for the light of the sun to reach the earth; it would take no less than twenty-three years for the light of Sirius to traverse the distance between that star and the earth if it travelled at the same rate. And of the distances of the nebulae we have no means of forming any calculation. How amazing the thought that throughout the whole of this unbounded range of space matter is to be found of the same kind! Aggregated into masses which, though differing from one another in composition, like the various veins of ore which occur in mines upon the surface of our globe; yet all are evidently of common origin, all obey the same laws, and all possess a chemical nature similar in kind. Surely one is tempted to think, if the discovery of such marvels, if the measurement of such distances, the estimate of the mass and the magnitude, the calculation of the velocity of these bodies in space, and the determination of their chemical composition at distances the accurate conception of which transcends even the ability of imagination—if these, I say, be not beyond the power of man, it may well be supposed that there is no limit to the discoveries which are within his reach. In one sense, this is true. The material works of God are laid open to our investigation to an extent which is really unlimited; and one of the noblest occupations in which man can be engaged is in thus tracing the footprints of his Creator, and in discovering the laws which He has imposed upon matter, and by which suns and systems are controlled. But, if there be a spiritual as well as a material universe, we must not the less have material upon which to work before we can attempt its investigation. It is for the purpose of supplying this material and of instructing us in this most important of all knowledge that the Bible professes to have been given; since it is a knowledge which we might for ever seek in vain, in meditating on the works of creation, however successful in unveiling its secrets by scientific investigation. While, then, we explore in admiration and delight what are called the wonders of nature, or, as they truly are, the works of Him who is the Author of nature, let us not forget to study with equal diligence that volume which alone professes to reveal to us the spiritual, the unseen, and the eternal—a study which, to be effectual, must be approached in the spirit of prayer for that guidance which is promised to every one who asks in the belief that, so asking, he shall receive.

SUNDAY AT EXETER.

On Sunday the cathedral and the principal churches were densely crowded, not only by the addition of visitors to the ordinary congregations,

but also, and in no small measure, by the desire of the inhabitants to listen to the sermons, which, in almost every case, were expected to have some reference to the great topic of local interest. What is known as "the Association Sermon" was preached in the evening, at the church of St. Mary Major, by the Rev. Charles Pritchard, F.R.S., late president of the Astronomical Society, who took his text from the eighth Psalm, and argued that the Psalmist, in his comparison between man and the heavenly bodies, had no idea of suggesting that man was insignificant, but that the Divine care for him was a proof of his high standing in the order of creation. The preacher referred also to the effect of the difficulties of scientific research in disciplining the human mind, and compared them to those trials in life which serve to discipline the affections.

A USEFUL DISCOVERY.

On Monday the paper read by Mr. EATON, of Nottingham, in Section G, "On certain Economical Improvements in obtaining Motive Power," gave an interesting account of the effects produced by pumping air into the bottom of the water space in a steam boiler, the air being first heated on its way by the exhausted steam and the waste gases of the smoke-box and funnel to a temperature of between 500 to 600 deg. Fahrenheit. In the boiler this heated air becomes finely divided and diffused through the water. The water is thus deprived of its cohesion, and prepared for more ebullition, while the air as it rises above the water, becomes saturated by steam, and the two together pass on to their work in the cylinder. Recent tests show a gain of over forty per cent. in work done by an engine on this principle over that done, with the same quantity of fuel, by the same engine when supplied only with steam. The effect of the aeration is tantamount to that of the introduction of an incalculable number of tubes of infinitely small diameter, permeating the water, and mechanically increasing the ebullition and the disengagement of steam. The inventor of the method is a Mr. George Warsop, of Nottingham, who has devoted many years to its development, assisted by the author of the paper and by others.

PRIMEVAL MAN.

The Biology Section was densely crowded, in anticipation of hearing a paper from Sir JOHN LUBBOCK on "The Primitive Condition of Man." Sir John's address was chiefly an answer to an essay which recently appeared from the pen of the Duke of Argyll in *Good Words*, entitled, "Speculation on Primeval Man." In this essay the Duke had criticised a paper read by Sir John Lubbock at the meeting of the British Association at Dundee, in which the latter had dealt with Archbishop Whately's views on the primitive condition of man. His Grace had to some extent upheld some of the Archbishop's opinions in opposition to those advanced by Sir John Lubbock; the hon. baronet had, however, since convinced the Duke of the incorrectness of some of the tenets which he had recently defended. To-day Sir John specially combated the belief of his opponent, that no necessary connection existed between childlike knowledge and barbarism in its strict sense. He expressed regret that Dr. Hunt, the noted anthropologist, had been compelled to return to London, being in a critical state of health. The paper gave rise to a vigorous discussion, and the pure historic theories of the author were much criticised.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

In the afternoon there was a warm debate in the General Committee on the subject of the place of meeting for 1870. The choice lay between Liverpool and Edinburgh; and a deputation from the latter place had been busy advocating its claims with great energy and perseverance. They were, however, defeated by five on the final division; the numbers being—Liverpool, 91; Edinburgh, 86. Professor Huxley was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS.—The Norwich Festival opens on the 31st, and its programme will include Rossini's "Messe Solennelle," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," Handel's "Acis and Galatea" and "Messiah," Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," and a portion of an unpublished cantata, "Hezekiah," by a local composer named Pierson. The Worcester Festival follows shortly afterwards, and its one novelty will be Mr. Sullivan's "Prodigal Son."

THOSE MISCHIEVOUS BOYS.—We once saw the Strand thrown into terror, confusion, and distress by the unaided wit of two boys. It was one of those foggy, damp December evenings, when the lamps look like blurred moons, and objects twenty yards off are all but indistinguishable, and the pavement is as slippery as if all the clowns of all the theatres had been practising the making of butter slides for the coming pantomimes. These playful youths had got a suit of old clothes and some straw, out of which they had made up an image sufficiently like a man to pass muster in that uncertain light. With this, counterfeiting the action of affectionate sons taking home a beloved but intoxicated father, they would suddenly appear in front of some passing omnibus, and then, affecting to lose all presence of mind, allow their helpless parent to fall almost under the feet of the horses. The scene may be imagined. Terror of the passengers, horror of the driver, horses down through having been sharply turned aside or pulled up on the greasy pavement, general agitation—which culminated when at length an omnibus with more way on than usual actually passed over the body, the wretched driver of course suffering the mental agonies of a homicide until relieved by seeing the straw intestines of his victim.—*Saturday Review.*

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

On Thursday the Emperor went as far as the gates of the park at St. Cloud, to receive the Prince Imperial on his return from the camp at Chalons. His Majesty appeared to have completely recovered from his recent indisposition. Yesterday the Empress and the Prince Imperial left Fontainebleau for Lyons, whence they will go to Corsica, returning to Paris before the Empress's departure for the East. It is, indeed, hinted that possibly the projected voyage may never take place, and that, at any rate, much must depend on the state of the Emperor's health at the time of the Empress's return. The rumour that Prince Napoleon intends to visit Suez and India is contradicted.

The new French Minister for War, General Leboeuf, took the oath to the Emperor on Sunday. The new Minister was born on November 5, 1809, and, after passing through the Ecole Polytechnique, entered the Artillery School of Metz. Captain in 1837, chef d'escadron in 1846, he became colonel in 1852, and was charged in 1854 to organise the service of the artillery in the Crimea. Nominated general of brigade on November 24, 1854, he was promoted on December 31, 1857, to the rank of general of division. After the Italian war he was raised, on August 25, 1859, to the grade of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. He has ever since been aide-de-camp to the Emperor.

According to the *Journal Officiel*, the news of the French amnesty produced considerable effect in Geneva, and at once called forth from the French subjects and foreigners established in that city "unequivocal demonstrations of gratitude and sympathy towards the Emperor Napoleon and his Majesty's Government." In virtue of the amnesty M. Felix Pyat, the well-known Republican, is stated to have returned to France. In an article published by the *Rappel*, M. Henri Rochefort declares that he will return to France should the electors desire him so to do.

A categorical denial has been given to the rumour that the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne had forwarded a note to Count Benet expressing approval of the late Austrian despatch to the Prussian Government. It is further asserted that France has had no interest whatever in the interchange of the recent diplomatic notes between Vienna and Berlin.

M. Jules Favre, whose moderation lost him his seat at Lyons, and nearly caused his defeat in Paris, has made a declaration at Angers which will be received with howling in the Irreconcilable camp. M. Jules Favre has deliberately stated that the Senatus-Consultum shows immense progress, and should not be rejected by the country; in his opinion, the most admirable part of the new Constitution is the proof elicited from the Government that it has learned a lesson from the recent elections. This moderate journals express their satisfaction that M. Jules Favre should have made use of conciliatory language, and when that gentleman's words are connected with a recent article in a *Marseilles* journal, blaming the violent manifesto of its champion, Gambetta, there is room to hope that the recent liberalities of the Government have turned aside a good deal of wrath.

SPAIN.

It will be recollected that a short time since the Minister of Public Worship in Spain sent a circular to the bishops of that country, requesting them to urge upon their clergy the duty of obedience to the laws, many priests having violated those laws by openly joining the Carlist movement. The Bishop of Jaen has forwarded a reply to this circular, in which he denies the right of the Government to compel him to write a pastoral letter. It is thought probable that the other bishops will take up the same position, and that the irritation in Spain against the priesthood, which is already considerable, will still further increase.

The report from Spain is that the Carlist insurrection is believed to be at an end. The prefect of Perpignan has arrested Tristany and ten other Carlist leaders who were about to enter Spain. Admiral Mendez Nunez is dead.

Advices from Cuba by the Atlantic cable state that a formidable conspiracy had been discovered amongst the Spanish volunteers, in favour of the insurgent chief Cespedes. This intelligence follows close on the news of an important success of the insurgents—the breaking down of a railroad bridge at Puerto Principe.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Madrid, dated August 11, relative to the present condition of the Peninsula:—

No wonder that I find the state of things very unsettled when I tell you that at this moment there are no less than seven parties struggling for political ascendancy, which are as follows:—"Unionistas," "Progresistas," "Democrats," "Monarchists," "Republicanos," "Carlistas," and "Isabelinas," which may be classed with the Alphonssas. Of these seven factions, one is actually in the field (the Carlistas), and swelling their ranks with extraordinary success. Great sensation exists here with regard to this party in consequence of the heartless executions of a few miserable partisans at Barcelona within the last few days. Quite as bad as the period of the bloodthirsty Narvaez. Astates (a celebrated guerrilla chief of the seven years' civil war) has just crossed the frontiers from France, leading a body of from 400 to 500 men into Catalonia. The Carlist party meets with the strongest sympathy from all the priesthood throughout the country, and this sympathy is more valuable to guerrilla warfare than any amount of money or men; in fact, I consider the civil war has

commenced. A very large number of the officers of the regular army, and a still larger number of non-commissioned officers who have deserted from their regiments, have gone to join the Pretender, and large numbers of priests are leading armed guerilla parties. The next most active are the Isabelinas, and I enclose you a manifesto which was as freely circulated in Madrid yesterday by hundreds of individuals as the activity of the police would permit. Things look so shaky these last few days, that Prim has postponed his journey to Vichy, though I saw him last night, and his health appears really to require it. It is strongly suspected that this party is supported clandestinely in a country not far north of Spain, and the Spaniards are freely talking of withdrawing their ambassador from the Court of the Tuilleries. A fine trade is now being carried on over the Pyrenees from France in materials of war; and a not less profitable one in the organisation of loans. The Carlist loan meets with much favour with the priests of France and Spain. Next came the Republicanos Federados. There are one hundred and twenty battalions of Volunteers in Spain, ready armed and drilled, the greater part of whom are Republicans, and many of whom actually wear the insignia (medal) on their breasts while serving under a Government they have so little confidence in. The man who is likely to lead this cause is the celebrated Republican, General Pera, whom I saw last night in a box at the theatre, with his long flowing white beard, receiving the ovations of the whole of the audience with the grace and dignity of a deserving patriot. In the Cortes by far the most talented men are Republicans. They consist of eighty men called the minority, who stick together against every diversion from the Cadix treaty. One of the eighty is Castelar, the finest orator of his day, whose speeches have been published in every modern language. They are well cemented and organised, and work well together. Other parties are not so advanced. All Andalusia is Republican, and only biding its time, which I don't think far distant. Thousands have left Spain to reside in France from a want of confidence in the stability of the Government.

AUSTRIA.

Count von Beust has written a reply to the despatch of Herr von Thile commenting upon statements made by the Austrian statesman in the Red Book and before the delegations. The reply also touches upon the previous despatch of Herr von Thile in reference to Austria and Belgium. Count von Beust says that upon this matter he had previously given a verbal explanation, and that, therefore, the despatch was a surprise. As to Herr von Thile's last despatch, Count Beust insists that foreign Governments have no business with what passes in Austrian Parliamentary committees. In proof that there had been conciliatory advances on the part of Austria, Count Beust mentions a despatch written by him on the 23rd of March, 1867, which does not appear to have been very conciliatory. However, if that is not enough, Count Beust says he is willing to be conciliatory now. As to Count Wimpfen not calling upon Count Bismarck, the explanation is that when one was in town the other was not, until the close of 1868, and at that time there were so many attacks being made upon Austria in the official Berlin papers that Count Wimpfen was ordered not to call upon Count Bismarck. But all the time the Prussian Minister at Vienna was calling upon Count Beust. What more could be wanted?

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The dispute between the Viceroy of Egypt and his liege lord the Sultan is tided over for the present. The Turkish Grand Vizier's letter did not mince matters, but plainly told the Viceroy that he is not a king, but a subject, and to this, the Viceroy has been sufficiently humble as to write what is regarded as a satisfactory reply. The *Constitutionnel* says that for the future business is to go on in the most amicable manner. Invitations to the opening of the Suez Canal will be sent to the European sovereigns in the joint names of the Egyptian and Turkish rulers, the Viceroy to do the honours of the ceremony; but a Vienna telegram says they are not likely to be accepted.

From Constantinople we hear that the Viceroy of Egypt is anxious to visit the Sultan as soon as the letter announcing his acceptance of his Majesty's reproof has been declared satisfactory.

AMERICA.

The greatest importance is attached to the decision of the Cabinet on the disposal of the Spanish gunboats. It is understood that no final decision has been arrived at, but that the Government have resolved not to release the gunboats for the present, and the Spanish Minister, Mr. Roberts, while declaring that the fears of the Peruvian Minister with regard to the use of the gunboats against Peru are wholly groundless, does not complain of the action of the American Government thus far, and professes to hope that the difficulty will be speedily arranged. The *Tribune* states, "on high diplomatic authority," that the vessels in question really are designed for Cuba, and that the large Spanish squadron now in those waters would, as soon as relieved by the gunboats, be sent to Peru, to force the Government to accept any terms which may be offered.

The National Labour Congress is in session at Philadelphia, and delegates are present from all the States, representing various trades and manufacturing interests, regardless of party considerations. The platform adopted contains resolutions denouncing the national banking system, and favouring the payment of State bonds and all debts, both public and private, in currency. A further resolution favours the taxation of bonds and the reduction of the rate of interest on the National Debt, declaring that the present financial system was adopted as a necessity during the war, but is now perpetuated in the interest of the bondholder extortionists, to the detri-

ment of the producing classes. Some of the American papers think that the Congress will exercise a good deal of influence on politics.

Chief Justice Chase has written a letter declaring that the mission of the Republican party has been accomplished, and advocating the formation of a new party, to be composed of the Conservative elements of existing parties.

The New York journals express much satisfaction at the treatment the Harvard crew has met with in England.

Reports of the food prospects in the United States are more hopeful. The *New York Tribune* predicts that millions of bushels of wheat will sell for about a dollar a bushel; and that potatoes will hardly bring more than a dollar a barrel.

It is stated that the new treaty of reciprocity between Canada and the United States has been fully discussed and agreed upon between Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, and the Hon. Mr. Rose. There is good reason to believe that on the reassembling of Congress steps will be taken for completing the arrangements and obtaining the sanction of the respective Governments to the treaty.

CANADA.

We learn by Atlantic cable that Prince Arthur reached Halifax on Sunday morning, and that a public reception was postponed at his request, owing to it being the Sabbath-day. He is stated to be in excellent health. According to the Canadian papers, the Prince, on leaving Halifax, will proceed to Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, thence to St. John, New Brunswick, and so by the St. John River to Fredericton and Quebec. The authorities and citizens of Halifax were making extensive preparations to give an enthusiastic reception to Prince Arthur. The city was to be illuminated, and an imposing procession of the civil and military authorities was to be arranged.

Sir John Young, the Governor-General of Canada, has been enthusiastically received at Halifax in Nova Scotia. At a banquet given in his honour he disavowed the utterances attributed to him at Quebec predicting the severance of the Dominion from Great Britain. He declared he only meant that a change in the nature of relations was probable.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The civil war in Japan is at an end, and the Daimios are disarming.

News comes by way of New York from the Sandwich Islands. The Duke of Edinburgh, on board the *Galatea*, en route for Japan, had been cordially received at Honolulu.

According to a despatch from Suez, dated the 16th inst., a splendid *flûte* took place there on the previous day. The waters of the Mediterranean and of the Red Sea met in the Bitter Lakes, and the filling of the lakes is now said to be secured.

M. de Montalembert, whose bodily frame, a French correspondent writes, is reduced to a mere wreck, still takes a lively interest in the questions to which his life has been devoted. He has read the protest of the South German Catholics against Ultramontanism, and has caused it to be made known that he heartily sympathises with every word of it. For this M. Veuillot of course calls him a traitor.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PARAGUAY.—Accounts, dated July 13, have been received at the Foreign Office from Buenos Ayres, stating that, according to last reports from Paraguay, received three days before, all British subjects detained there were well, and well treated; the names of Dr. Skinner, Messrs. Burrell, Valpy, Zweite, Zuñiga, Nisbet, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Rhind, Mrs. Alonso Taylor, being specifically mentioned.

TOO MUCH TO EXPECT.—President Grant recently visited Newburg, in the United States, and replied to an address of welcome presented to him. He was afterwards entertained at a collation, and his health proposed. Upon this he rose and said, "You don't expect any person to make two speeches in one day; therefore you will not expect me to make a reply."

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN PRUSSIA.—The cattle plague has broken out in East and West Prussia, at Elbing and Rosenberg, in the district of Marienwerder, where 214 head of cattle have been slaughtered, and in the neighbourhood of Muhlhausen. The places in question were at once surrounded by a military cordon. In the Neumark this system has proved so effectual that it has already been found possible to modify the regulations in some respects so as to facilitate traffic.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.—According to the news by the *River Plate Mail*, the Paraguayan war has made no progress. Lopez is still in the mountains of Ascurra with a small force of infantry and cavalry, plenty of provisions, but short of arms and ammunition. The allies were marching on Villarica, and intend to storm the position of Lopez. In Asuncion there are 1,900 Paraguayan men and 6,200 women, and in the allied camp 7,000 women who had escaped from Lopez.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—A correspondent of the *Echo* writes that he had the honour of meeting the Emperor at St. Cloud on Friday last. His Majesty seemed to be very feeble, and his health is, on the whole, poor. Age and anxiety are fast telling on his frame; he sleeps very little, and the business of the State occupies those hours which should be devoted to rest. He is now less inclined for public demonstrations than ever. The Prince Imperial is receiving great praise from all for the manner in which he discharges the public duties entrusted to him by his father.

AN ICEBERG AT GRINDENWALD.—Madame Wahlschaff, wife of the director of the Dresden Bank, with

their only son, a lad of thirteen, was on the bridge of the Lutschine, at Grindenwald, when the husband and a guide, who had remained together a short distance behind, observed an enormous block of ice carried along by the stream. He called to Madame Wahlschaff to fly, but either he was not heard by her or she was paralysed by terror, for she remained motionless, and the ice carried away the bridge with them both. Their bodies were found the following day.

TRIAL BY JURY IN RUSSIA.—A St. Petersburg telegram is published in the French papers which states that the Minister of Justice has resolved that a special commission shall draw up a measure for the introduction of the institution of the jury into Russia, directly the reports expected from foreign countries respecting the working of that institution have been examined by the competent legal authorities. The *Nord* comments on this news by mentioning that trial by jury has been in operation in Russia for the last three years, and that several Paris journals recently criticised a verdict given by a jury at Odessa.

EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.—A letter from Buenos Ayres gives some particulars of the emancipation movement in Brazil:—"It is very satisfactory to see the every day increasing development of public spirit in behalf of emancipation. There is now in Parliament a bill in discussion, containing several dispositions highly and efficaciously conducive to the above aim. Besides this three of the provincial assemblies have already granted several sums to be annually applied to the freedom of slaves. St. Paulo voted 2,000*l.* per annum for that purpose. The monks of St. Bento had liberated some 140 since 1866; and the daily papers contain repeated reports of private individuals having given liberty to slaves."

DYING HARD.—A well-known wrestler and athlete of Avignon, bearing the illustrious name of Meissonnier, caught, a few weeks ago, his death-illness by carrying a little girl across a swollen ford, which she was obliged to traverse in order to take to her father his dinner. This action was performed in the most good-natured way. Meissonnier seeing the child, who was to him an utter stranger, trembling and weeping on the brink, said to her, "Take heart, little one, I'll serve as a ferry for you." Swinging her on his shoulder, he carried her over. On returning to the bank whence he started, he slipped, and was thoroughly submerged. A cold, which led to a virulent fever, was the result. As his end approached, Meissonnier literally struggled with the malady, and his last words were, "Oh, Death, if you were a man, what short work I'd make of you!"

CHINESE CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM.—Mr. D. B. Robertson, C.B., our Consul at Canton, has sent a somewhat alarming report to the Government of India on the growth and consumption of native opium in China. The indigenous drug has been steadily improving in quality and quantity, till now it is equal to Malwa, though weaker in flavour. In Canton the opium-smoking shops mix three-tenths of the native drug with seven-tenths of the Indian. In the interior the native is chiefly used from its cheapness. Mr. Robertson states that the price of the Indian drug must be reduced to hold its own; and even then, if Indian seed were imported into China, the native drug would equal the best Indian. This is probable, for the Chinese would soon learn to manufacture it as well as Bengal civilians and doctors. Meanwhile, the value of the import into China has ranged from six millions sterling in 1863 to eleven and a quarter in 1866, and nine in 1868. Everything points to the necessity of abolishing the Bengal monopoly in favour of the Bombay excise system, on commercial and financial even more than on moral grounds.—*Friend of India*.

M. NELATON.—*Après* of the rumour that the Emperor's confidence in M. Nelaton is beginning to diminish, the *Figaro* tells how the great surgeon first won his reputation at Court. When the Prince Imperial was so seriously ill, some three or four years ago, a consultation of surgeons was held to diagnose a certain inflammation of the articulations of the thigh. Nelaton said there was an abscess, but he was alone in his opinion. This difference was of the highest moment. If there was an abscess, the knife alone could preserve the patient's life; if there was not, an operation might prove fatal. Nelaton was allowed to have his way. The patient was put under chloroform, and the surgeon took out his bistoury. The Emperor, who was standing near the table, walked to the window, clasped his hands, and began a nervous tattooing on his knuckles. The knife had reached the neighbourhood of the articulation with no result, and the surgeons opposed in opinion to Nelaton began to remind him of what they had said. The Emperor walked up to him, and seized his hand. "Pardon, Sire," said Nelaton, removing the hand, "there is an abscess"; and with one resolute push he buried the knife deeper. A discharge took place, and the child was saved.

SLAVERY AT THE CAPE.—A bill which was under discussion in the Cape Parliament when the last mail left, ostensibly for the regulation of the relations between masters and servants, bears very much the aspect of an attempt to revive and legalise a system of domestic slavery in the colony. Amongst other provisions, it is proposed to inflict corporal punishment, imprisonment with hard labour, semi-starvation, under the euphonious phrase of "spare diet," and solitary confinement, upon peccant servants, whilst the offences of masters were to be condoned in all cases by a pecuniary fine. It is not to be wondered at that the proceeding had excited the liveliest indignation, even among the European community, which was only allayed by the assurance that the measure was designed for the Kaffirs and other natives, and that discretion would be allowed

the magistrates in dealing with Europeans. The spirit which animated the supporters of the bill found expression in the declaration of a member of the Legislature that the farmers ought to be allowed to shoot down all niggers! It is consolatory to reflect that such a barbarous act would never become law so long as it required the sign manual of the Queen to make it operative.—*Standard*.

THE JAGGANNATH FESTIVAL.—The Jaggannath Festival at Serampore closed on the 19th instant after a pitiable fashion. The two great cars still stand, on the road side, half in the ditch, because the people will not pull them back to their places. In spite of the numbers hired to pull and to applaud, the cars were moved on the first occasion only half the usual distance, and there they lie in the mud, with the idols on them and flags flying. As usual the Brahmins applied to the authorities to order the people to pull, but of course in vain. The common peasantry were heard to reply to the miserable creatures who from the car urged them to pull:—"It is all very well, but come and give a hand yourselves." The crowd, of which a rough census was taken, was never more than 75,000 at the highest, and rarely exceeded 35,000—a third of what it used to be. For one man there were fifty women and children. The police, under Mr. Rochefort, the energetic district superintendent, kept order well. There were no accidents, and only three cases of drunkenness. The spectacle presented by the cars and idols on the Trunk-road outside of Serampore may be regarded as typical of the state of idolatry at least in and near the great cities—tottering but still defiant, with no enthusiasm and little faith.—*Friend of India*.

A WOMAN SACRIFICED BY RUSSIAN FANATICS.—There are a great many small sects within the bosom of the Orthodox Greek Church in Russia, some of which are extremely fanatical in their opinions and tendencies. A new sect of this sort some time ago arose in the heart of Russia, whose adherents go by the name of "Springers," their chief exercises consisting in mystical dances and mortifications. An old and well-to-do peasant has given himself out as the chief prophet of this sect, and his fame has spread far and wide, so that people make pilgrimages from great distances to see him. One company of such pilgrims, says the *Vienna Neue Frei Presse*, recently became so excited in witnessing his movements that their ecstasy amounted almost to insanity. On their way home they threw off their clothes and began to dance and chastise themselves in the wildest manner, one man declaring he was our Saviour, and a woman maintaining that she was St. Barbara. The poor fools were not content with severely injuring themselves, they at last determined to consummate their "services" by offering up a human victim. An unfortunate woman, more fanatical than the rest, declared herself willing to be the sacrifice. She was accordingly bound to the wheel of a wagon, and this was driven on, amidst the wildest excitement, until she died. When the company arrived at the nearest village, the authorities, of course, interfered, but they have found it difficult to decide on the measure of punishment to be awarded under such very peculiar circumstances.

GAMBLING AT HOMBURG.—Certainly the demon of rouge-et-noir has never held more undisputed sway in Homburg than in the present season; never have the tables groaned under such a load of notes and rouleaux. It would seem as if the gamblers, having only two more years left in which to complete their ruin, were hurrying on with redoubled speed to that desirable consummation, and where a stake of 12,000 francs is allowed on a single coup the pace can be made very rapid indeed. High play is so common that unless you are lucky enough to win or rich enough to lose a hundred thousand francs at least, you need not hope to excite either envy or commiseration. One persevering Muscovite, who has been punting steadily for six weeks, has actually succeeded in getting rid of a million of florins. As yet there have been no suicides to record, owing probably to the precautionary measures adopted by a paternal Administration. As soon as a gambler is known to be utterly cleared out, he at once receives a visit from one of M. Blanc's officials, who offers him a small sum on condition he will leave the town forthwith; which vaticum, however, for fear of accidents, is only handed to him when fairly seated in the train that bears him away, to blow out his brains, should he feel so inclined, elsewhere. One of the most unpleasant facts connected with the gambling is the ardour displayed by many ladies in this very unfeminine pursuit: last night (Aug. 18) out of twenty-five persons seated at the roulette table, I counted no fewer than fifteen ladies, including an American lady with her two daughters!—*Letter in Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE COUNCIL AT ROME.—A correspondent of the *Prussian Cross Gazette* writes from Rome:—"The Syllabus will form the chief subject of deliberation for the Council, but the paragraphs which refer to the relations of Church and State will be modified and increased. The Council will proclaim two dogmas—the Infallibility of the Pope, and the Spiritual and Corporal Assumption of the Virgin Mary. Some days ago the Pope expressed to a foreigner of rank his deep regret that neither a schismatic nor a Protestant bishop or preacher had offered to take part in the Council. He is said really to have expected that the Protestant ministers of Germany would be present, and the few Puseyite doctors of the Anglican Church who are really coming will not make up for the absence of the German Protestants. The dogmas of the Infallibility of the Pope and the Assumption of the Virgin are to be proclaimed with great solemnity, and then announced by the thunder of

cannon and the ringing of bells. It is folly for French and Italian papers to assert that the temporal power of the Pope will be directly proclaimed as a dogma; this is quite unnecessary, for the dogmatical character of that Power is a necessary result of that infallibility. I am surprised that no doubt seems to be entertained that the entire episcopate will vote for these dogmas. The Pope hopes to open a great Catholic exhibition next February, which is to be in temporal respects what the Council is in spiritual." Three hundred bishops, many of them Catholic, have declined the Pope's invitation to attend the Ecumenical Council. The rumour that the Council was to be postponed at the suggestion of the Cardinals is denied.

AMERICAN OBSERVATIONS OF THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.—Recent New York papers and letters are filled with reports from various quarters of the observations made in various parts of the continent of the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th inst. In most places it was observed with advantage, the sky being cloudless. In America the eclipse was first visible at noon, near Sitka, Alaska, and thence the line of total obscuration ran south-eastwardly, through British America, entering the United States about the centre of the continent, passing through the south-western corner of Minnesota, diagonally through Iowa, crossing the Mississippi near Burlington, Iowa; thence through Illinois just north of Springfield, through Indiana, crossing the Ohio River near Louisville, thence through West Virginia and North Carolina, passing near Raleigh and Newbern, and entering the Atlantic Ocean on the North Carolina coast near Beaufort. Along this line the eclipse was total, and the phenomenon of a total eclipse of the sun has not been visible before in this country for many years. Elsewhere it was seen as a partial eclipse. Long heralded, extensive preparations were made for observing the eclipse at various points along the line of total obscuration, and luckily a cloudless sky favoured the astronomers nearly everywhere. The eclipse was preceded on the night of August 6 by a brilliant aurora borealis and a change to very cold weather. In Philadelphia the thermometer sank during twenty-four hours from 95 deg. to 60 deg. Fahrenheit. On the night of the 6th there was snow near Montreal and on the White Mountains, whilst frost was reported from many parts of the country. The eclipse, therefore, began at a time of unseasonable coolness, and had a less perceptible effect on the thermometer than would have otherwise been the case.

THE OPERATIVES OF BERLIN AND THE MONKS.—We learn from the *Times* correspondent at Berlin that the Franciscans and Dominicans have just set up a monastery in a quarter of the Prussian capital called Moabit, which is inhabited principally by operative ironworkers. The Liberal newspapers made great fun of the monks. One of them concluded an article with the remark, "We on our part are convinced that the only emotion awakened among our compatriots will be that of satisfaction at the degree of culture which allows such scenes to be witnessed without public fanaticism being aroused against them." The editor, however, had given his "compatriots" credit for too much culture. After reading in their papers violent articles against the monastery for a couple of days, the Moabites assembled *en masse* in front of the monastery and began to throw stones. But for the timely interference of the police, worse might have occurred than the smashing of the windows and the terror of the monks. The same scene was repeated on the subsequent evening. On one of these occasions a man is said to have harangued the masses, and told them that the notorious Tetzels, whose traffic in indulgences gave such an impetus to the Reformation, was a Dominican, which did not tend to allay the wrath of the multitude. However, the fathers were protected by the police, and, but for a shocking fright they had soon afterwards, would not have dreamt of evacuating their retreat. Another row, however, happened which altered their determination. A velocipede rider had undertaken to ride his vehicle on a rope. When the Moabites found that he had secured himself from the possibility of an accident, they inflicted Lynch law upon him, and the monks, alarmed at this fresh illustration of the pugnacity of their neighbours, resolved not to live amongst them any longer till they should have the protection of a high wall round their premises.

TERRIBLE ATTACK BY LIONS.—GREAT HEROISM.—Paris resounds with the heroism of José Mendes, a Spaniard in the service of M. Lucas, the lion-tamer at the Hippodrome. M. Lucas, we are told, was exhibiting five lions in one cage, a family belonging to three generations—an old couple, a young couple, and a whelp of these latter. M. Lucas was a daily visitor at the cage, and he usually entered it armed with a thick stick; but the other day the "lion-king" had no other sceptre than a switch. The old couple, meeting him at the cage door, crouched as usual at their tamer's feet; but it happened, as he was turning to the younger members of the household, that he for one moment lost sight of the old lions. No longer awed by the master's eye, and, as it is supposed, mindful of some severe chastisement to which she had been subjected some time before, the savage creature sprang at M. Lucas's throat, and fastened her fangs on his lower jaw, at the same time that her claws tore the arm by which she strove to drag the helpless man to the ground. The signal of attack being thus given, the lion on his own side caught M. Lucas by his thigh, inflicting fearful wounds. There was an instant of intense horror, agony, and confusion, among the spectators, while M. Lucas's attendants stood as if spell-bound, gazing on, resigned to a catastrophe which seemed too sure to be over before any means

of averting it could be devised. It was at this terrible crisis that José Mendes became aware of the great heart that beat in his bosom. The Spaniard was simply his master's house servant. He had no hand in the affairs of the menagerie, and had never been in a lion's cage; yet, without a second's hesitation, he rushed in at the door of the cage, and with the butt-end of a revolver—the only weapon he found at hand—dealt so smart a blow to the lioness's head as to compel her to release her grasp. The Spaniard next dashed with all the weight of his body at the lion, and flung him headlong to the back of the cage. He then caught up the mangled body of his rescued master with his left arm, while he turned his right hand, with the levelled pistol, at the astonished lions, facing them with a steady eye, and backing slowly with his wounded burden, till the attendants, who had by this time come to their senses, wrenched off a few bars from the cage, and made an opening through which man and master effected their retreat, and which was immediately barricaded against the still angry but bewildered inmates. The unfortunate "lion-king," bleeding from thirty-three wounds, was entrusted to the care of medical attendants, and was for some time thought to be in an extremely precarious condition. He was threatened with erysipelas in the thigh, and the amputation of the right arm was deemed inevitable; but his strong constitution seems likely to bear him through without the operation, and he is now reported to be in a fair way of recovery. His preserver did not seem to think much of his exploit, and to those who crowded about him with frantic admiration of his courage, he replied in his own Gallo-Iberian patois, which so heartily amused the Parisians, to the effect that "he had made up his mind the brutes should not be allowed to make a dinner of his master before they had breakfasted upon himself." We learn this morning that M. Lucas has sunk under his wounds. He died yesterday afternoon.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 25th, 1869.

THE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.—A good deal of evidence was given yesterday before the Norwich Election Commissioners, relative to the drinking at the "Trumpet." A number of the "Trumpet" voters were examined, and some of them confessed that they cared for the drink given to them more than for Sir H. Sturges's Conservative politics. The chief commissioner found it necessary, in a tone of considerable severity, to caution two or three of the witnesses against perjury.—The Mayor of Bridgewater was examined yesterday before the Commission now sitting in that borough. At one time he thought that bribery was confined to the Conservatives up to 1866, but he had since changed his opinion. He added that the last, as well as some of the previous elections, had been managed by lawyers, as there were no committees. He had believed that the working class element introduced by the Reform Act of 1867 would have been effectual against the operation of bribery, but he might have been mistaken.—The Beverley Commission was opened yesterday. The evidence, as was the case when the petition was tried, pointed principally to the extensive practice of bribery in the municipal elections. The pressure put upon the working classes was shown by the fact that it was the practice of the Conservative pasture-masters—the pastures being municipal properties—to employ only Conservative labourers.

Disquieting rumours respecting the health of the Emperor Napoleon appear to have circulated on the Paris Bourse yesterday, but the *Constitutionnel* of last evening disposes of them by asserting that his Majesty is quite well, and took his usual walk. The *Patrie* in like manner contradicts a rumour that the Empress had returned to Paris.

By Atlantic Cable we learn that a public reception was given to Prince Arthur at Halifax on Monday. His Royal Highness, in replying to the address of welcome read to him by the Recorder in the name of the corporation, expressed his satisfaction upon finding the memory of his grandfather, who once governed Nova Scotia, cherished by the people, and said the Queen would be much pleased by the reception accorded to her son. He afterwards reviewed the troops. At night the city was illuminated.

A Hong Kong telegram says that the Chinese Government has refused to ratify Mr. Burlingame's convention with the United States.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

A fair quantity of new English wheat was on sale, but very few samples of old. The business doing was very moderate, at quite Monday's reduction. The market was fairly supplied with foreign wheat. The transactions were much restricted, and there was a tendency to lower rates. Moderate supplies of barley were brought forward. The trade was quiet, but firm. Malt was dull, on former terms. In oats, the supply of which was moderate, sales progressed slowly, at dropping prices. Beans were inactive, at late rates. For peas the inquiry was limited, at previous quotations. The flour market was dull, at barely late rates.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English & Scotch	540	—	250	—	—
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	8,980	—	—	8,970	1,470 and 3,700 bbls.

COMPARATIVE QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF GRAIN.

For the week ended August 21. For the corresponding week last year.					
	Qrs.	Av. & d.		Qrs.	Av. & d.
Wheat	46,379	53 1	Wheat	61,622	47 1
Barley	831	33 7	Barley	1,794	41 1
Oats	1,461	26 8	Oats	1,927	22 2

HAMPDEN HOUSE, AVENUE-ROAD, REGENT'S PARK.—The Rev. Nathaniel Jennings, M.A., F.R.S., prepares boys for the Civil and Military Examinations, and for Matriculation in the Universities of London, Oxford, and Cambridge. Terms (inclusive) from 75 to 90 guineas per annum.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1869.

SUMMARY.

So far as respects political events, we are this week probably at dead low water; and if no news means good news, society is to be congratulated. The *Times* is obliged to fall back upon the most unlikely topics upon which to hang the prescriptive number of leading articles, and editorial ingenuity is taxed to the utmost. The meetings of the British Association at Exeter have come opportunely to fill the daily column, and furnish texts for comment. But other sources of newspaper pabulum seem to be rapidly drying up. Something might have been made of a quarrel between the Sultan and his great Egyptian vassal, but they have promptly made up their differences. Spain gets on without a Sovereign, and gives no encouragement to the Carlist forays on the frontier; and if another revolution is in the air, the signs of its near approach are not very obvious. The Emperor Napoleon has been ill, but his speedy restoration to customary health has shut the door on another fruitful subject of speculation. The Austrian Chancellor has done his best to aid the newspaper fraternity, but even Count de Beust cannot continue to write despatches if no reply is to be obtained, and the Continent is quite wearied out with the aimless diplomatic warfare between Vienna and Berlin. There is not a speck on the European horizon; and perhaps if summer were perpetual, wars and rumours of wars would be only a tradition.

The glorious sunshine, which fights against newspapers and thins the ranks of "constant readers," is doing its beneficent work in the fields. The harvest is being gathered under highly favourable conditions, and it is discovered that the recent rains have on the whole been beneficial to the crops. Every day of settled weather improves our food prospects. "Just one week ago," says the *Times*, whose microscope is now busy detecting every new fact, and noting all unusual phenomena, "wheat of the new year was selling at 53s. a quarter, though the quality was described as poor and thin. It is now offered at 47s. a quarter, of better quality and weight than before." This considerable fall in prices is not, however, likely to continue. If, as is said, the harvest will be under an average, the corn-market will ere long register the fact. We may not hope for very cheap bread, but the season has been so favourable to the pastures and green crops that there is an abundance of food for our flocks and herds. We may therefore expect cheaper meat, unless the diseases which at present affect our cattle should materially diminish the resources of the breeder and the grazier.

While the inquiries into the condition and grievances of Irish tenant farmers are being prosecuted in prospect of next year's legislation, the result of the Antrim election affords remarkable evidence of the power of the landed interest in Ulster. By a majority of more than three thousand, Sir Shafto Adair, the tenant-right champion, was beaten by the landlord's nominee. His defeat will probably strengthen opinion in Ireland in favour of the emancipation of the occupiers of the soil from political thralldom, by changing the system of land tenure, and the adoption of vote by ballot. It may be that the Protestants of Ulster will yet take sides with the Liberal party, but certainly their broad-acred leaders exhibit no change of sentiment.

Prince Arthur, her Majesty's third son, has

been received in North America, where he has gone to reside for some months, with cordial demonstrations of loyalty. We hope his presence in the Dominion may serve to allay the bitterness of Canadian politicians, and to cement the ties which unite the British North American provinces into one Confederation. The Canadians complain that the mother country does not pursue towards them a generous policy. They still look to us for help. Borrowed capital is needed for the development of their resources, and troops free of cost to defend them. The lesson of self-help is slowly learned by our Canadian fellow subjects. Sir John Young, the Governor-General, frankly tells them that the destinies of the Dominion are in its own hands, and that if a change is desired, "every step of that change shall be so conducted that it may be convinced of the friendship of England and may remain for ever a firmly and attached friend to the mother country. But the choice of this measure rests entirely with the people and statesmen of Canada." If they desire to preserve the connection it must be in accordance with the new maxims that now govern our Colonial Office, and not with the object of reaping advantages at the expense of the British taxpayer.

The Imperial Government of China is proving restive, and is disposed to avoid closer relations with foreign nations. Mr. Burlingame was accepted as the representative of the Celestials in foreign courts, and in that capacity concluded a treaty with the United States, the object of which was to establish political and commercial relations between the Powers on an equal footing. The Pekin Government has now refused to ratify that convention, and in various parts of the Empire the antipathy to Europeans is being shown in hostile demonstrations, which may be the occasion of a good deal of trouble.

OUR SCIENTIFIC PARLIAMENT.

It speaks much for the popularity of the British Association that the great towns of the kingdom clamour as keenly for the privilege of entertaining it as did the Theban cities for the honour of being the birthplace of Homer. This year the lot has fallen to Exeter, a city rich in antiquarian associations, and reposing in that dignified quietude to which the bustling manufacturing town is a stranger. No better place could be found in which to spend a scientific holiday during the heats of summer. Exeter is the capital of one of the most charming of English counties. With lovely scenery around them, special geological attractions in the neighbourhood, and a royal dockyard within easy distance, it is not surprising that the peripatetic philosophers of Great Britain have been somewhat relaxing the rigour of scientific research, and that the excursion to Plymouth was as prominent and acceptable a feature of their programme as the inaugural address of Professor Stokes, or the daily proceedings of the "sections."

The range of topics discussed at Exeter was an unusually wide one. The past year has been more memorable for discoveries in the universe around us than for the additions made to scientific knowledge in connection with our own globe, and the interesting and marvellous results of astronomical research was the main substance of Professor Stokes's opening discourse. But there was no lack of more mundane and practical subjects for consideration. Mr. Glaisher was present to report the progress of his observations in the atmosphere above us by means of the captive balloon, and other philosophers told of their investigations in the bowels of the earth and the depths of the ocean. A Russian savant, M. de Tchikatchef, threw new light upon the vast regions of Central Asia, and once for all disposed of the bugbear of Russian aggression upon our Eastern Empire, which he pronounces to be a physical impossibility. The President showed how the closest researches of the chymist in relation to dyeing substances may tend to revolutionise the industry of nations; and a working man explained a simple mechanical invention which will greatly augment the motive power of steam. The condition and prospects of agricultural labourers gave rise to frequent and animated debates in one section; the difficulties of the educational problem were stated rather than solved in another. While some members were ready to expatiate on the value of sewage as a manure, the practicability of spanning with a cast-iron tube the depths of the English Channel, the advantages of an international coinage, and the incidence of taxation; others threw fresh light upon the physical aspect of our globe in the remote past, the condition of the human race in pre-historic times, tested Mr. Darwin's theory of natural selection by the aid of newly-discovered phenomena, discussed, without any satisfactory results, the origin of species, or stated their speculative

conclusions founded on the contents of bone-caves and fossil remains.

But the present year will ever be memorable in the annals of science for the discoveries which have been made relative to the composition and movements of the heavenly bodies. The spectrum analysis had already made us acquainted with some of the ingredients of the sun and the stars; the solar eclipse of last year cleared up further mysteries relative to the phenomena of the orb of day. The jets of light observable on the edge of the sun during total eclipses, and known as "Bailey's beads," are now ascertained to be an atmosphere of burning hydrogen, myriads of miles in extent. The ingenuity of Mr. Lockyer, Mr. Huggins, and M. Janssen has reached the same conclusions by independent research. The stars are composed of similar materials to our sun, and enveloped in a like atmosphere of combustible gas. The "fixed" stars, far from being stationary, are, as it were, wandering through space, as may also be our own solar system; and it is now conclusively established that the nearest of these immense globes is receding from us at the rate of about twenty-nine miles a second. Such discoveries, the very poetry of science, could only have been made in an advanced stage of human knowledge. Astronomy alone was unequal to such a mighty task, but mathematics, as in the prophecies of Adams and Le Verrier, have lighted the way, and optics and chemistry have supplied the instruments of observation or analysis. If we may hope that "the great problem of the system of the world may be on the point of being unravelled," we shall owe it to the interdependence of the sciences, and the help they are now able to afford to each other.

A devout and reverent inquirer in the field of scientific truth like Professor Stokes, could hardly recount such wondrous discoveries without some reference to "the insoluble." Whatever light may be thrown upon the material phenomena around us, the limits of our inquiries are sharply defined. "In the various processes of crystallisation, of precipitation, and so forth, which we witness in dead matter," said the President in his opening address, "I cannot see the faintest shadow of an approach to the formation of an organic structure, still less to the wonderful series of changes which are concerned in the growth and perpetuation of even the lowliest plant." That mysterious something which we call life is now, as ever, a profound mystery, and the vastness of our knowledge only seems to widen the gulf between matter and mind. Far as we can go, we must yet take much upon trust, and the further we advance the more inevitable does it seem that we must take refuge in the belief of an intelligent First Cause. "Truth," as Professor Stokes says, "must be self-consistent," and should be pursued with regard to possible consequences, and with firm faith in the ultimate result. But theories built upon isolated facts are not to be accepted as scientific truths. The right spirit and method of inquiry in this wide border land of knowledge, were admirably described by the President of the British Association. "Let us," he said, in closing his discourse, "frame hypotheses if we will; most useful are they when kept in their proper place, as stimulating inquiry. Let us seek to confront them with observation and experiment, thereby confirming or upsetting them as the result may prove; but let us beware of placing them prematurely in the rank of ascertained truths, and building further conclusions on them as if they were. When from the phenomena of life we pass on to those of mind, we enter a region still more profoundly mysterious. We can readily imagine that we may here be dealing with phenomena altogether transcending those of mere life, in some such way as those of life transcend, as I endeavoured to infer, those of chymistry and molecular attraction, or as the laws of chymical affinity in their turn transcend those of mere mechanics. Science can be expected to do but little to aid us here, since the instrument of research is itself the object of investigation. It can but enlighten us as to the depth of our ignorance, and lead us to look to a higher aid for that which most nearly concerns our well-being."

THE OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

THE meeting of the British Association at Exeter this year has been distinguished by a courageous speech from Miss Becker upon the education of women. Mr. Tuckwell, a clergyman, had read a paper upon the method of teaching physical science, in which he enlarged upon the subjects to be taught; the time to be spent upon them, the books and apparatus that are necessary, and the mode of obtaining qualified teachers. The lecturer ranged over a

wide field of mechanics, chemistry, and physiology concluding his address by asserting that the teaching of science left no dunces in the school, and made school-work pleasant.

We judge that this address was characterised by thorough acquaintance with the subject, and by that enthusiasm which appears to be almost inseparable from scientific study, but it did not satisfy one person who heard it. This was Miss Becker, who opened the discussion upon it by expressing the pain that had been occasioned to her by the omission from the paper of all reference to the education of girls. The lady proceeded to vindicate the importance not only of female education, but, as distinguished from that, of female teaching. She was, for the occasion, an admirable representative of her sex. She was quick, she was witty, she was thoroughly in earnest, and she carried all the gentlemen with her. And, as though to vindicate her sex from a particular aspersion, she finished all that she had to say in less than the allotted space of ten minutes, and therefore received a high compliment from the President. What she said was not original, but it was good. Her best utterance, in our judgment, was that, while the power of teaching was a natural gift, and was possessed in the greatest degree by women, the nation should take more advantage of it than it does.

Women are better teachers than men. They are better than men in many other respects, but they are especially superior to them in the art of teaching. This is Miss Becker's opinion, and it received a good deal of support at the British Association. With some qualifications, we have no doubt of its truth. Women possess, as a rule, three prime requisites of a successful teacher. They are clear-headed, they are patient, they are gentle. We doubt also whether they have not better memories than men, and certainly, as seems to be generally agreed, they acquire languages with greater facility than most men acquire them. They would probably, with sufficient encouragement and opportunity, make better students of science than the other sex, and, indeed, for acquaintance with many sciences they have already taken high rank. They have, in fact, qualifications for a much higher order of teaching than has hitherto been expected from them or allowed to them. This is what Miss Becker means and this, also, is what we mean.

That women can teach is no new discovery, for all men owe to them the best teaching, in one respect, that they have ever received, but what has not been sufficiently thought of is the fact that they are better qualified than men to conduct students through the higher courses of learning. Naturally better qualified, that is to say, but not, at present, actually. For they have neither been educated so that they may occupy high educational posts, nor have they trained themselves for occupying them. It has not been expected, and therefore it has not been done. When it is expected it probably will be done. And then will follow what we are all beginning to expect, namely, the entrance of women into the other professions. What she can learn she can teach; what she can teach she can practise. Not largely, perhaps, but very certainly, she will soon occupy important positions in medicine and surgery. Possibly the practice of law may follow, and the finer wit of woman be used to detect the numberless flaws which the coarser intellects of men have left in their parliamentary and judicial work. The rule must hold in this as in everything. Woman must be allowed to occupy, without prejudice, every position which she can prove her capability of occupying.

Bad, probably, in some, but good in many respects, will be the day that sees the sphere of women's occupation somewhat enlarged. We don't think that it will turn out, as a matter of fact, that many women will seek other work than that which now so naturally falls to their hands, but some, and for a long period, an increasing proportion, undoubtedly will. Their principal employment now is to sew. Sew! For what numberless hours they do sew! How some of them must hate it! What unutterable weariness it must be to stitch and stitch hour after hour, with no possibility of the work occupying the thoughts or, in the smallest degree, absorbing feeling. Some like it, no doubt; perhaps the majority do, but to others the slavery of the needle must be utterly detestable. And these are the most active-minded, who want work into which they can put thought, and through which they can find vent for suppressed feeling. Give such women—they may possibly be few—well-remunerated teaching, or medical practice, and they may be saved from torment, as well as, possibly, from destruction.

Undoubtedly the highest capability of woman is not of the same order as that of man. Happily not, or the world would be much worse than it is. But as there are lonely women, as

there are masculine women, as there are women capable of doing work that is not now given to them, by all means let them be provided for and their necessities met. Man, in the long run, will be the gainer. There will still be plenty of girls for wives, and mothers will not lose their maternal nature. Nothing that we can do will alter the characteristics of the sex, and nothing will ever rob it of its special charms. Women, ambitious though some are, will still be generally dependent, and, with wisdom, prize her dependency more than others their independence. But what freedom she wishes should be given to her. Our judgment is that not many will choose to be freer than they are.

THE GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

So far as the construction and maintenance of railways are concerned private enterprise seems to be on its trial. The numerous vital mistakes committed by some of the English railway companies, and the shameful manner in which they have so repeatedly disregarded the interests of the public, have more than once led to the energetic expression of a desire that the various English railways, like the electric telegraphs, should be brought under the direct control of the State. The objections to this have, however, been so numerous and weighty, that the idea has never had the least chance of being practically carried into effect. The proposed revolution seemed too stupendous even to be contemplated. Moreover, there was the fear that it would tend to increase the system of centralisation, to which the English, true to their Saxon instincts, have such an instinctive aversion. Yet indications exist that the transference of the English railways from the hands of the companies to those of the State, is, however improbable, certainly not wholly impossible.

In Australia, circumstances have led to some of the local Governments possessing a direct control over most of the Antipodean railways, several of which have been formed at the cost of the colonies, and in India the example is about to be repeated on a most comprehensive scale. In that country, as in this, the cost of railway construction has enormously exceeded the original estimates. Whether the primary calculations of the engineers employed by the companies were defective, or whether there has been gross mismanagement and jobbery, has not been clearly explained, but it is certain that the expenses incurred in connection with the formation of existing Indian lines have been out of all reasonable proportion, a circumstance which, as shown by the history of more than one English railway, can scarcely fail to exercise a most prejudicial effect upon the interests of both the shareholders and the public. In India anything which tends to retard railway progress proves also the means of effecting an almost irreparable amount of mischief, so far as the industrial and commercial interests of India and England are concerned. Although there are some who maintain that railroads are unnecessary in India, and that, if constructed, they can be maintained only at an enormous loss, it is generally agreed that unless something be done, and that speedily too, in the direction of improved railway facilities, the development of native industrial resources must be indefinitely retarded, and an increased and cheaper supply of cotton, now proving a matter of such urgency in this country, be rendered more difficult than it would otherwise be. To this fact we must attribute the recent determination of the Government to take upon itself the responsibility of forming the leading railways which have yet to be constructed in India. They appear to consider, and rightly so, that the industrial interests of the Indian Empire must not be allowed to become imperilled by the mismanagement of individuals. The interests of the many must be respected in preference to those of the few. Under the existing system of private enterprise, the average cost per mile of the Indian railways has been 17,000*l.*, but the Government calculate that the cost of the same works executed under their direction would not exceed 12,000*l.* This economy of construction, combined with efficient supervision, would enable a greater length of line to be constructed at less cost, a matter of some moment, seeing that out of the 15,000 miles of railway required, 9,000 have yet to be commenced.

By the substitution of Government enterprise for that of individuals, it is anticipated that the system of railway extension may be prosecuted in such a regular and moderate manner, that within a period of thirty years all the great requirements of India might be satisfactorily met, without either extraordinary taxation, inconvenient pressure on the public revenues, or objectionable increase of the liabilities of the

State." The progress of the new experiment cannot fail to be marked with considerable attention here. In this country there has long existed an objection to the State taking upon itself any functions which can be properly discharged by private individuals, and among these the labour of constructing railways has, until recently, been included. Indeed, some twenty years ago, when railways were first introduced into India, Lord Dalhousie expressed his opinion in favour of their formation being entrusted to public companies rather than to the State, but that opinion is no longer shared by the majority of those acquainted with the present condition of the Indian lines. Railways have become a State necessity, and therefore should come under the direct control of the State. Such is the doctrine which is now being practically enforced in India and Australia. If successful in those countries, how long will it be before it finds advocates in this, where the numerous glaring abuses and monstrous anomalies which everywhere pervade our railway system, seem to have made people utterly despair of beholding any effectual reform, unless preceded by the overthrow of the gigantic monopolies which ought never to have been allowed to spring into existence?

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

ANTRIM.—The Antrim election has resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Captain Seymour, by an enormous majority. The figures at the close of the poll were as follows:—

Captain Seymour	5,588
Sir Shafto Adair	2,294

Majority for Captain Seymour . . . 3,294

The proceedings at the declaration of the poll on Saturday are described as most disgraceful. Orange songs were sung by the ringleaders of the roughs, and "Protestant Boys" and "The Boyne Water" were played on fife, and a "lodge drum" was brought into court, the crowd cheering most vociferously. Sir Shafto Adair, while reciprocating the courteous expressions used towards himself by Captain Seymour, attributed the result of this election to an abuse of territorial influence which he believed to be absolutely without parallel. The Conservative journals are loud in their exultations over the triumph of Captain Seymour. The last time there was a contest in the county was in 1857, and then the Liberal candidate polled 1,532 votes.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.—The nomination for Caithness-shire took place on Monday at Wick. The candidates were Mr. Traill and Sir J. G. Sinclair, both Liberals. The show of hands was in favour of Sir J. G. Sinclair.

TIPPERARY.—The Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary Farmers' Club has selected Mr. Isaac Butt as a candidate for Tipperary, in the room of Mr. Moore, deceased. Amongst the other candidates named are Mr. R. Bagwell, Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. A. M. Sullivan (of the Nation), Mr. Collett, and Mr. H. D. Stafford O'Brien. Mr. Peter Gill, who advocates extreme "national" views, has signified his intention of again contesting the county. His address is issued from Nenagh Gaol, where he is a prisoner for debt.

M.P.'S AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

On Monday night the members for Sunderland, Mr. John Candlish and Mr. G. T. Gourlay, addressed a crowded meeting of the electors in the Theatre Royal of that town, to give an account of the proceedings during the past session. The occasion was also embraced to present Mr. Candlish with an interesting souvenir of the late election. Mr. Candlish was then returned free of expense to himself, and after the accounts were paid, it was found there was a surplus on hand, and this was applied to the providing of a handsomely-bound volume, on which the names of the subscribers to the election fund, and of those who rendered services during the election were inscribed. The presentation of the book was the principal feature of the proceedings on Monday night. The theatre was crowded in every part, and both members had an enthusiastic reception. After Mr. Gourlay had addressed the meeting upon the topics of the session, the Mayor (Alderman Thompson), in the name of the subscribers, made the presentation. Mr. Candlish, in accepting the gift, spoke at some length. He reviewed the measures of last session, and said that they showed the wisdom and common sense of the House of Commons. He slightly touched on the Abyssinian expenditure; and said Mr. Goschen's bill abolished the rate-paying qualification. He then went into the questions for the future, and asserted that freedom of burials, ballot, separation of Church and State, and similar measures would be speedily carried. The Irish land and education questions were difficult to deal with; and he declined to pledge himself upon them. Resolutions recognising the labours of the members were carried.

Mr. Osborne Morgan, the Liberal member for Denbighshire, addressed his constituents at Wrexham on Monday night. The most important topics to which the honourable gentleman adverted were the Welsh Church question and the ballot. The former he thinks will not be settled just at present, as the public mind, suffering from languor following the excitement on the Irish Church question, is not in the mood for grappling with it. He believes that the best course would be to refer the question to a Royal Commission, so as to make public the facts bearing upon it. As for the ballot, Mr. Morgan regards that system of voting as essential to the due protection of electors from landlordism in Wales.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Marquis de Lavalette, the French Ambassador, and Don M. Bano y Villanueva, the Spanish Minister, were introduced to the Queen on Thursday by Earl Granville, and presented their credentials.

The Queen and the younger members of the Royal family arrived at Balmoral on Friday. The journey was made without an accident of any kind occurring; but, of course, the precautions were of an extraordinary character. Earl Granville is the Minister in attendance.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Marlborough House on Friday evening. The Princess of Wales and the Royal children remain at Wilbad. The Prince and Princess and family are to arrive at Abergeldie Castle for the season on the 27th inst.

The Prince of Wales is visiting Lord Kenlis at Underley Hall, Westmoreland. The visit is a strictly private one. It is understood that his Royal Highness will not prolong his stay at Underley beyond two days, when he will proceed to the North.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone, since his arrival at Walmer Castle, has greatly improved in health, and is now, if not thoroughly recovered, at least so nearly well that his fears of his friends are entirely removed.

There is a report that the sanction of the Government has been given to the erection somewhere on the Thames Embankment of a building which will accommodate both the War Office and the Horse Guards.

The unfortunate barrister, Mr. Brierley, has been removed from Clerkenwell Workhouse to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke is at present travelling in Russia, and proposes to publish the results of his travels and studies in that country. He intends to deal more especially with the question of emancipation of the slaves, and in order to make a thorough investigation of the subject will return to this country next year. His book will probably appear in the early part of the following year.

It is understood that one of the first matters to which the present Board of Admiralty directed their attention was the grave question of the large stores of timber heretofore always kept on hand, and which from the late changes in the character of our navy are now no longer necessary. Mr. Leary, of Old Broad-street, who possesses sound experience, was accordingly entrusted with Mr. Baxter's instructions some months ago to make a complete survey and valuation of the entire stocks of timber in all the dockyards, the Admiralty having determined to limit them to an efficient supply for all purposes, and to realise the surplus.

Mr. Edward Denison, M.P. for Newark, has started, with several Parliamentary friends, on a tour through Canada and the United States.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench has just appointed the following gentlemen revising barristers for the metropolitan district for the present year:—Mr. James Newton Goren, of the Inner Temple, to revise the lists of voters for the county of Middlesex; Mr. Spencer Perceval, of Lincoln's Inn, to revise the lists of voters for the city of London; Mr. Francis James Bacon, of Lincoln's Inn, to revise the lists of voters for the city of Westminster, and the boroughs of Marylebone, Finsbury, and the Tower Hamlets; and Mr. Nassau John Senior, of Lincoln's Inn, to revise the lists of voters for the boroughs of Hackney and Chelsea.

The mayor and corporation of Deal went to Walmer Castle on Thursday, and presented an address to Mr. Gladstone, congratulating him upon the fact that his health had been partially restored, and expressing their hope of his complete recovery. Mr. Gladstone in reply thanked the Corporation for the honour they had done him, spoke of the historical reputation of the Cinque Ports, praised the scenery of that portion of the coast, and dwelt on the national importance of the commerce ever floating in the Downs in view of Deal, and the almost exceptional prosperity which prevailed in East Kent owing to the fertile character of the land. Mr. Gladstone afterwards conducted the deputation through the grounds of the Castle.

Mr. Childers and Vice-Admiral Dacres have gone on another cruise. They arrived at Plymouth last night, and immediately went on board the Agincourt, which shortly afterwards sailed for Gibraltar, accompanied by the Minotaur, Northumberland, Hercules, Monarch, Bellerophon, and Inconstant. The Warrior and Black Prince arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, but will not take part in the cruise.

The sentence of death passed upon William Pullin, convicted of murder at Bristol, has been commuted to penal servitude for life. The convict Pullin is a young man of only nineteen years of age.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—A meeting of clergy and lay Churchmen held in Birmingham, on Wednesday, Mr. Kynnersley, the stipendiary magistrate, presiding, it was resolved to form a society in opposition to the views of the National Education League which has been established in that town. The meeting admitted the necessity for a more complete system of national education, but was "convinced that any scheme based upon the principle of free and rate-supported schools would be found impracticable," and it believed that, with certain additions and modifications, the present denominational system would best meet the necessity.

Law and Police.

INDISCRIMINATE ALMSGIVING.—In a case heard at Guildhall on Saturday, Sir R. W. Carden, whilst condemning the bestowal of indiscriminate charity in the streets, remarked that inquiries into alleged cases of destitution would produce an immense amount of good. He stated that on the previous day, on seeing a foreign woman with six children begging, he had ascertained the truth of a story which she told, and had taken measures to send her to her home in Germany.

THE VACCINATION ACT.—At Bow-street on Monday, Roderick Gordon McLeod, of 38, Little Queen-street, Holborn, was summoned for refusing to obey a magistrate's order directing him to have his child vaccinated. Mr. Yardley, official prosecutor to the St. Giles's Board of Guardians, said that the defendant objected to comply with the order from a scientific belief that vaccination was at all times dangerous to the child, and he asked Mr. Flowers to inflict the full penalty, as the defendant persisted in acting in defiance of the law. Mr. Flowers said that perhaps the defendant's conduct was unwise, but it was obvious that he did not disobey the Act through any neglect, but because he believed vaccination was injurious to children, and mitigated the penalty to 10s. and costs.

STRIALING BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—Two young men named Hatcher and Harwood were on Monday charged at the Mansion-house with having been concerned in stealing bills of exchange to the amount of 15,000*l.*, the property of a firm of bill-brokers carrying on business in Abchurch-lane. The prisoners were also charged with forgery. They left this country for America about the end of July, but the robbery having been discovered, a telegram was sent to the authorities at New York, and the prisoners were arrested in that city. About 12,000*l.* was found in Harwood's possession by the New York police. Harwood is a son of the senior partner in the firm from which the money was stolen. Mr. Knight, the prosecutor, gave evidence bearing out the facts stated by the learned counsel, and the prisoner was remanded to Monday, the 31st. Hatcher was discharged.

PASSENGERS FINED FOR STOPPING RAILWAY TRAINS.—The Wakefield magistrates on Monday gave a decision on a nice point of law, and one which is of considerable interest to railway passengers. By a recent Act railway companies are bound to provide a means of communication between the passengers and the guard on all trains proceeding more than twenty miles without stopping; and a passenger who uses that without reasonable and sufficient cause is liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* It seems that, on a recent day, Thomas Flocken, of Stockton-on-Tees, had a ticket to travel from Holbeck to Westgate Station, Wakefield, on the Great Northern Railway. In travelling he passed Westgate, believing that he would be able to leave the train at Kirkgate Station. However, it was a train bound south, and did not go near Kirkgate, and he therefore found himself rattling across the country, whither he knew not, but at all events quite beyond his destination. In the carriage in which he was seated, there was the means of communication prescribed by the Act, and he used it. As a consequence the train was stopped at Nostell, and he was summoned for using the means of communication without reasonable or sufficient cause. His solicitor, Mr. Barratt, argued that he had cause enough; but the bench enforced a penalty, including costs, of 2*l.* 10*s.* A similar case was decided at Hertford on Saturday. A gentleman who, having inadvertently got into a carriage which was not "alighted" at the station on the Great Northern Railway to which he wished to go, stopped the train, was fined 5*s.* and costs. In both cases the magistrates defined the section of the Act to mean that no train was to be stopped for the personal convenience of any passenger, nor for any reason not involving urgent danger, such as fire, violence, or sudden illness.

ASSAULTING AN EDITOR.—At the Guildhall on Monday, Mr. William Eyre, a director of the Newspaper Newsagents' Publishing Company, was summoned for assaulting Mr. Charles Clinton Hoey, editor and proprietor of the *Universal News*. Mr. Hoey said the *Universal News* was published by the company, at their chief office, 147, Fleet-street, and at their branch depot, 173, Fleet-street. Last Thursday he saw the defendant putting up a placard in front of the branch establishment, relating to the case of the Polish nun, Barbara Ubric, and he objected to his doing so, unless he had the authority of the company, in which case Mr. Hoey said he should remove the printing and publishing of the *Universal News* from them. The defendant persisted in putting up the placard, and he (Mr. Hoey) pulled it down, and told him that if he put it up twenty times he would tear it down. The defendant put another placard up, and he tore it down, and then the defendant struck him a violent blow in the face, blackening both his eyes. In reply to Mr. Alderman Dakin, Mr. Hoey admitted that he had no authority from the company to pull down the placards, but that, as the defendant had no authority to put them up, and they were not only offensive but injurious to him, he resisted the encroachment on his rights until a legal decision on the subject had been given. For the defence it was contended that the provocation was sufficient to justify the defendant in what he had done. The defendant was putting up a bill in one of his own shop windows, when the complainant came and tore it down, pushed him against the shutters, and tried to hustle him away from the shop altogether, and then the defendant struck Mr. Hoey, but not

violently. Alderman Dakin thought the defendant was not justified in assaulting the complainant under the circumstances, and fined him 20*s.* and costs.

THE HABITUAL CRIMINALS ACT was brought into operation for the first time in the metropolis on Thursday at the Thames Police-court. John Leahy, a labourer, described as having no home, who is lame, and uses a crutch, was charged with a violent assault upon a policeman in Shadwell, and twelve convictions for assault, riots, and other disorderly conduct were proved against him. Mr. Paget said he would state for the information of the prisoner, and all who heard him, how the hands of the magistrates had been recently strengthened for the more adequate punishment of persons who assaulted the police. The 12th clause of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1869, which became law a fortnight ago, gave a magistrate power, where any person is convicted of an assault on a constable or peace officer in the execution of his duty, to inflict a fine not exceeding 20*l.*, or, in the discretion of the court, imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour. He thought this was a case in which he ought to exercise the discretion vested in him by the new law. The prisoner was an incorrigible criminal, and had been often convicted of brutal assaults on the police and others, and light punishments were of no use. He sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. On Saturday the Act was put into force by a metropolitan police-magistrate—this time upon a constable. The offender was Policeman Keeley, 102 D, who, having endeavoured to cheat a cabman of his fare, was remonstrated with by a brother officer named Kingshott. The prisoner, who was in plain clothes, attacked both Kingshott and the cabman in a most violent manner, and was with extreme difficulty removed to the station-house. His defence was that he "had been drinking." As he had been previously transferred from another division for a similar offence, the sitting magistrate at Marylebone sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Mr. Serjeant Cox, the deputy-assistant judge at the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, explained to the grand jury the more important provisions of the Habitual Criminals Act, from which he seemed to anticipate good results. The fact that the burden of proof is changed from the prosecutor to the defendant in the case of a person previously convicted, or of a dealer in receipt of stolen property, will, Mr. Serjeant Cox believes, greatly strengthen the hands of the police.

Crimes and Casualties.

On Sunday, the Rev. Peter Grant, a Roman Catholic clergyman stationed at Dundee, committed suicide. He was suffering from disease of the brain, brought on by intense devotion to his studies; and this has resulted in his suicide. The *Dundee Advertiser*, which records his death, speaks of him with great respect, and adds that during two years he had obtained 300 "converts" for his church in Dundee.

On Thursday evening a quarrel arose on board a Norwegian vessel at Cardiff between a seaman named Ohlsen and the steward, a negro named Byron. A scuffle ensued, in which the cook got knocked down, and, while on the floor, he says he was stabbed in the arm. Ohlsen, who, he alleged, stabbed him, dropped the knife, and the steward at once picked it up and plunged it into the seaman's heart, causing almost instantaneous death. The assassin was on Monday taken before the magistrate and remanded. He says he committed the act to defend himself, his opinion being that the crew intended to kill him; but the other seamen give a different account of the affair, and state that Byron cut himself with the knife after he had stabbed Ohlsen.

A mysterious murder has been committed in Liverpool. A widow, who lived in a house with her mother, two sons, and a daughter, about half-past two o'clock on Saturday morning passed through the bedroom occupied by her mother, whom she awakened and told she was going into the kitchen for a drink of water. Nothing more was heard till five o'clock, when the woman was found dead in the kitchen with her throat cut. A knife covered with blood was lying at a distance from the deceased, and not only was her throat cut, but a piece of the wind-pipe was cut out. The house surgeon of the Southern Dispensary, who was called in when the discovery was made, was examined at the inquest yesterday, and he stated that in his opinion the deceased had not been the cause of her own death. A verdict of "Willful murder against some person or persons unknown" was returned by the jury.

Shortly after midnight on Saturday, as a young woman named Eliza Raven was standing with her sister near the door of their house in Ripley-street, New Kent-road, a young man named William Roundtree fired a pistol at the former, exclaiming at the same time, "Take that!" and ran away, but was pursued and given into custody. The young woman, when the pistol was fired, placed her right arm across her breast, and so probably saved her life, for her arm is in a badly lacerated condition, and a quantity of powder lodged in her throat. Her sister's face was also injured. Roundtree has lived near them for some years, and it is supposed he was jealous of a young man whom the elder sister had just left. Before the magistrates on Monday the prisoner did not deny firing the pistol, but said there was no bullet in it. He was committed for trial.

Literature.

"WOMAN."*

The publication of these essays will awaken attention and soften prejudice. This handsome and well-written volume will lead many to give to the subject of woman's work and woman's culture that consideration which it deserves; and it will allay the fears and win the suffrages of those who have been alarmed or disgusted at the opinions and conduct of unwise or ignorant advocates. Some allowance must be made for the unconscious selfishness of those who have been more than happy in their various relationships, and for their hesitation in receiving the startling statements which have been made respecting the wrongs and rights of woman. Those of us, for instance, who have long worshipped a sainted mother, and have never made any difference between our children, male or female, read with something like incredulity this statement in the last number of the *English-woman's Review*:—"We have ourselves seen a 'resolute-looking boy, scarcely four years of age, positively refuse to put his hat on the same table with his mother's bonnet, because, 'the infant stammered out, 'he was a man, she 'was only a woman.'" This quotation is taken from a review of Lecky's "History of European Morals," and the writer proceeds to dilate on the difference of the early training of girls and boys, and bewails the hopeless inferiority which must have been felt by the elder sisters of this *lulus natura*. "Taught from earliest infancy 'that inferiority is inevitable, and therefore no disgrace, and finding practically that ignorance is their lot, how can creatures making so false a beginning ever gain courage enough to make a serious effort to take their proper position; and even if by some miracle a girl in such a family as that in which the infant prodigy was reared should be inclined to improve her mind, what assistance or encouragement would she be likely to obtain?"

"... How can beings, 'whose whole lives,' as Mr. Lecky justly observes, 'are usually spent in yielding to the will and consulting the pleasure of another,' find time for study. 'Women are as poor in leisure as study.' We cannot believe that 'these things are so.' And most, if not all, of our readers, feel with Tennyson—

"The woman's cause is man's. They rise or sink together. Dwarf'd or godlike, bond or free; If she be small, slight-natured, miserable, How shall men grow? . . . Let her be All that not harms distinctive womanhood; For woman is not undeveloped man, But diverse. Could we make her as the man, Sweet love were slain, whose dearest bond is this, Not like to like, but like in difference: Yet in the long years liker must they grow; The man be more of woman, she of man; He gain in sweetness, and in moral height, Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world; She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care, More as the double-natured poet, each; Till at the last she set herself to man, Like perfect music unto noble words."

In the introductory essay we have the same pen which wrote the "Life of John Grey, of Dilston," and Mrs. Butler pleads with power the right of woman to the best and highest methods of education. Trying to awaken our attention and sympathy, the authoress says:—

"Let me be permitted to remind the public, if it needs such reminding, that many of those who are toiling, praying, and arguing for the promotion of this cause are among the happiest ladies in the land. They are among those who might, if God had permitted such a hardening of the heart, have rested content, and more than content, with the sunshine which has fallen on their path. But it is precisely this abundance of blessings bestowed on them which urges them to care for the less happy, and which becomes a weight hardly to be borne in the presence of the unloved, unappreciated existence of some others, and the solemn awakened energy of demand for a place in God's order of society which is now arising from thousands of homeless women. . . . He that will save his life shall lose it, and those who at all costs to others are determined to reserve to themselves in the midst of a people whose hearts are already failing them for fear, and in a time of perplexity and distress, the too often selfish comforts and exclusive enjoyments of home and family life are not unlikely to lose the very blessings which they are hugging or carelessly enjoying. I think I see that a great enlargement of hearts, and a free opening out and giving forth of the influences of homes as reservoirs of blessings for the common good, would ultimately result in the restored security of all the best elements in our present ideal of home. The French speak of a selfishness *à deux*. I am sure that the prevailing character of many homes is only that of a selfishness of five or ten, as the case may be. I do not deny that much good is done and sacrifices are made. I believe there are few persons not absorbed in money-getting or frivolity who do not do good after their power; but with this there is often a conservatism of family comfort and life and warmth which approaches near to selfishness. We are stewards of the manifold gifts of God, and stewards are

expected to dispense these gifts to others. The lives of happy people in happy homes are generally divided into two parts. A part of the day is given to the visiting of certain institutions or districts of poor people. But when that is done they return to a very different world, and the spirit of conservatism and exclusion triumphs when they enter their own park gates and cross their delicious lawns into their comfortable houses. I think means might be found where there is a will to break down in a measure such a separation, and to give forth more freely of the strength, and comfort, and sweetness of family life to the homeless, and solitary, and sinful."

Miss Frances Power Cobbe, in her essay on "The Final Cause of Woman," adopts a different strain, and discusses the generic types of feminine character. The first order of types or conceptions of female character are conceived to be those which are based on the theory that the final cause of the existence of women is the service she can render to man. They are described as the types of woman, considered as an *adjective*. The second order comprehends those conceptions which are based on the theory that woman was created for some proper end to herself, and are called the types of woman, considered as a *noun*. In the first order we find woman in her physical, her domestic, and her social capacity, or woman as man's wife and mother, woman as man's housekeeper, and woman as man's companion, plaything, or idol. In the second order we find the two types of the woman who makes her own happiness her end, and the woman who seeks after virtue and religion. Speaking of the first order, we read:—

"But when we have said everything that can be said of the beauty of the domestic life and its fitness for women, have we therefore proved that Martha of Bethany is the only patron saint towards whom the sex can look as an exemplar? Nay, but in my humble judgment no woman can be truly domestic who is only domestic. No woman can thoroughly order her house, make the wheels of daily life turn without creaking and grinding, adorn her rooms, nay, even design her table, without being a great deal else beside a housekeeper, a housemaid, and a cook. It is not by rolling three or a dozen servants into a mistress that 'a lady of the house' can be manufactured. The habits of reason, the habits of mental order, the chastened and refined love of beauty, above all, that dignified kind of loving care which is never intrusive, never fussy, but yet ever present, calm, bright, and sweet. All this does not come without a culture which mere domesticity can never attain. The right punishment for those men who denounce schemes for the 'higher education of women,' and ordain that women should only learn to cook and sew and nurse babies, should be to spend the whole term of their natural lives in such homes as are made by the female incapables formed on such principles. Existence with one of these fidgety, servant-abusing women, is like the toil of an Arab beside his water-wheel. The stupid machine creaks and grinds and jolts and clatters, and all the time carries up to the sky and down to the depths only a bucketful of mud."

Turning from the theories of woman as an *adjective* to those which proceed on the ground that she is a *noun*, and that the first end of her being must be an end proper to herself, Miss Cobbe asks—

"Is that basis a truer one? Shall we be told that it is much more beautiful, more elevated, more Christian, to contemplate life as only a service for others, and not a trust for ourselves? There is abundance of sentimental talk of this kind always to be heard where women are concerned; but is there reason or religion in it? Let us consider a little what we mean by our words. Tennyson beautifully expresses the triumph of Faith in trusting,

"That not a moth with vain desire,
Is shrivelled in a fruitless fire,
Or but subserves another's use."

A good man's conception, then, of even a moth's existence, is not satisfied with mere subservience. The old hypothesis that the beasts were made chiefly for the use of man, is as completely exploded as the parallel notion that the stars exist to add to our winter night's illumination, and to afford guidance to our ships. Even the animals most completely appropriated by us would hardly be described by any one now as 'made' for our use alone. The engineer who stated before a committee of the House of Commons that 'rivers were created on purpose to feed navigable canals,' was less ridiculed than would be the clergyman who should teach the farmers of his congregation that their horses were created merely that they might carry them to market, or their cats that they might destroy the mice, and save their cheese. But, if it be admitted as regards horses and cats that they were made, first, for their own enjoyment, and only secondly to serve their masters, it is, to say the least, illogical to suppose that the most stupid of human females has been called into being by the Almighty principally to the end that John or James should have the comfort of a wife; nay, even that Robert or Richard should owe their birth to her as their mother. Believing that the same woman, a million ages hence, will be a glorious spirit before the throne of God, filled with unutterable love, and light, and joy, we cannot satisfactorily trace the beginning of that eternal and seraphic existence to Mr. Smith's want of a wife for a score of years here upon earth; or to the necessity Mr. Jones was under, to find somebody to cook his food and repair his clothes. If these ideas be absurd, then it follows that we are not arrogating too much in seeking elsewhere than in the interests of man the ultimate *raison d'être* of woman."

Miss Sophia Jex-Blake advocates the admission of women to the practice of Medicine, and prefaces her essay with this quotation from Aurora Leigh,—

"The universe shall henceforth speak for you
And witness, she who did this thing, was born
To do it; claims her licence in her work.
And so with more works. Whoso cures the plague,
Tho' twice a woman, shall be called a leech."

James Stuart, M.A., discusses three points. He defines what it is those wish to teach, who wish to teach Science to Women, and he explains the reasons and the methods of the proposed education. The Essay on some Historical Aspects of Family Life, by Charles H. Pearson, M.A., covers much ground, and is perhaps the most exhaustive of the series. The property Disabilities of a Married Woman, and other legal effects of marriage, is treated by Herbert N. Mozelly, Esq., and he states,—

"The complaint, then with regard to the law as it at present exists in England, is, that, on the one hand, by enabling the husband to possess himself of the whole of his wife's property, without any liability at all corresponding to the property so gained, it holds out peculiar temptations to scheming and unprincipled men to secure the affections of ladies with large fortunes; that by subjecting all the earnings of a wife to a husband's capacity, it enables idle and dissolute husbands to plunder their wives at pleasure; that, on the other hand, it is iniquitous to make a husband liable for all his wife's debts contracted before marriage, or for wrongs committed by her whether before or after marriage. The law, in fact, operates with excessive caprice, though in practice the injustice is most usually on the side of the husband against the wife."

The other essayists touch the topics, of Female Suffrage, the Education of Girls, and the Social Position of Women in the present age, and each of their papers will be read with interest. Once and again, we have been inclined to think that we have hardly received justice at the hands of the various advocates of woman's rights. We should like to have been credited with the opinion, that

"The man who bears an honourable mind,
Will scorn to treat a woman lawlessly."

"THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS."*

There has been no lack of London Guide-books, and we have followed so many a *cicerone* in our visits to remarkable places in the metropolis, that we had begun to flatter ourselves with the completeness of our acquaintance with its curiosities. It would seem, however, that there are yet buried treasures of history, and that there is not one of us, after all our researches and pilgrimages, who can be said either to have known or to have seen our city. For instance, Messrs. William Beck and Frederick Ball take us to "St. Martin's-le-Grand," and, stopping at the north-east corner of the General Post Office, they point out the Queen's Hotel, nearly opposite, with a carving on its front of a bull standing in an open mouth. This device was formerly the sign of an inn, and underneath the sign is a motto, "Milon the Crotonian slew an ox with his fist, and eat it 'up at a single meal." Crossing over, and passing down the narrow thoroughfare on its northern side, still known as Bull and Mouth-street, we enter through some carriage gates at the back of the hotel, and find ourselves in a large yard, occupied by railway carriers, and surrounded with sheds for the storage of their goods. This busy and crowded scene is the site of the old Bull and Mouth, or City, or London Meeting. In 1654 it was taken by some of the early preachers in the Society of Friends, who had found that "a great and effectual door" was opened for their ministry in London. The room held 1,000 persons standing, inasmuch as forms for sitting were not anywhere much used at first; over it were other rooms which the Friends either sublet or used for other purposes. A meeting was regularly held here (or else in the street adjoining, when the magistrates had boarded up its doors), until the building itself was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. On its being rebuilt it was held by the Friends until the year 1740, and was afterwards used as a carriers' yard. The shell of the old meeting remained to the last, and has only just been swept away by modern improvements. Here, amid crowded congregations of eager and vociferous disputants, Francis Howgill and Edward Burrough were to be found, gaining adherents from the heterogeneous mass of human beings around them. Here would often burst in "the rude multitude and wild, savage apprentices," raising scenes of uproar that put all the physical, mental, and spiritual powers of the preacher to the fullest stretch. Even George Fox, strong at all points as he was, found himself at times utterly spent. But here also, amid these difficulties, the Divine power, by which they were animated rose into dominion, and upborne through it, to the wonder and astonishment of their friends, the early preachers succeeded in subduing disorder and opposition,

* The London Friends' Meetings: Showing the Rise of the Society of Friends in London, its Progress and the Development of its Discipline. With Accounts of the various Meeting-houses, Burial Grounds, their History and General Associations. Compiled from Original Records and other Sources. By WILLIAM BECK and T. FREDERICK BALL. London: F. Bowyer Kitto. 1869.

* Woman's Work and Woman's Culture; a Series of Essays. Edited by Josephine E. Butler. Macmillan, London.

and meetings which commenced in confusion were converted into seasons of conviction. Alderman Brown, who lived hard by in Ivy-lane, was the chief agent in the persecution against the Bull and Mouth Meeting, and strange tales are told of the sufferings of its frequenters. All the fierce attempts, however, to compel the friends to forsake the assembling of themselves together, were in vain; and it is this persistence and pertinacity of gathering, at all hazards, in one place, which has doubtless given to the common term "meeting" its peculiar significance.

The Society of Friends, in olden times, seems to have turned the world upside down; and amongst other innovations it succeeded in reversing the well-known adage respecting "worship." A plot of land, formerly occupied by the White Hart Inn, that had been cleared by the fire, was found to be attainable, and its situation near the junction of Lombard and Gracechurch streets, with access by passages from both, which gave it all the advantage of centrality, whilst its situation behind the houses which lined those streets secured its privacy, was taken for the erection of the Gracechurch-street or White Hart-court Meeting. It was to this meeting-house that the monthly meeting of the Bull and Mouth was transferred in 1740. And further accommodation being still required (for Clarkson, in his *Portraiture of Quakerism*, says, "In the time of George Fox the number of those converted to his principles was immense") the Dolphin Inn, in Bishopsgate was purchased, and the society built the large meeting-houses and gradually formed the extensive premises it now occupies there.

We look now in vain, amidst the pile of city offices, for the relics of by-gone times, but many historical associations with the Hare-court Meeting have been preserved. W. Penn and W. Mead preached in "Gracious"-street, during the time the friends were kept out of their meeting-house in the court adjoining. The character and the incidents of their trial are familiar to those who have studied the history of Englishmen's struggle for liberty of conscience; how the jury were kept for two days without meat, drink, or fire, and were fined and imprisoned, because their verdict did not accord with the wishes of the authorities. Another circumstance, not so commonly known, occurred here. It was the resolution of the civil powers—when, after some weeks of trial, Friends could not be deterred by soldiery and beating of drums from assembling as near to their meeting-house as they could get—so far to change their mode of opposition, as themselves to use the building for a style of worship they could approve. Hence, a clergyman was appointed to conduct a service there, according to the manner of the Established Church, and for weeks in succession the singular feature was presented of this canonical worship being conducted in a Friends' meeting-house. It brought no credit to the parties engaged, for few of any respectability would attend after the first feelings of curiosity had passed away, and the minister, left in the society of a rude rabble, hardly restrained from uproar by the guards of a soldier, was unable to conduct the service with propriety. His first sermon was on "Love and Charity," but when he had done, George Whitehead took up the theme, and continued the discourse, showing, amid the quiet attention of those present, how contrary to all this "all persecution of religion was," and though this boldness cost him a charge before the Lord Mayor, and a sentence of 40*l.* fine, the people were impressed, and failed to see the logic of the magistrate, when he said, in giving sentence, that so soon as "the minister had done, it was a conventicle."

George Fox, who caught cold after preaching here, and died within two or three days, was buried from this meeting. Funeral companies were accustomed to assemble at the various meetings for worship, previous to carrying the remains to Bunhill-fields for interment. Hare-court meeting saw the nearest approach to a public funeral of a Friend. On the Saturday after George Fox's decease, friends assembled to the number of 4,000, filling the meeting house, its courts, the passages leading to it, and overflowing into Lombard and Gracechurch-streets. Twelve friends spoke in testimony, and when a two-hours' meeting was over, some ancient Friends, approaching the coffin, carried it to the meeting-house door, and delivered it to the bearers; then the great company proceeded to Bunhill-fields. Like all funerals at that time, and for long after, no carriages were used, nor any hearse. "Friends carried the coffin on their shoulders without any bier, cloth, or cover, but the natural wood, yet the coffin was very smooth and comely." Thirty-six Friends were specially appointed for the pur-

pose, being six from each of the six monthly meetings, and the general company followed, three abreast, and kept on one side of the street, so as to interrupt the traffic as little as possible. They must have taken some time in arriving there, as the procession could not have been less than 900 yards long; its head would have traversed half the distance before the end had left the meeting-house.

Many leading firms, both in banking and commerce, originated in members of this monthly meeting, such as the Barclays, the Hoares, the Hanburys, Lloyds, Jansons, Alexanders, Dimsdales, Fowlers, Mastermans, Gurneys, Osgoods, among the bankers; Harman, Sanderson, Tindalls, Harris, Birkbecks, Woods, Bevans, Christy, Sturges, Sterrys, &c., among the merchants and traders. On Sundays their carriages were to be seen waiting in long rows, both in Gracechurch-street and Lombard-street, to take them back from the meeting to their country homes. The Gracechurch-street Meeting was dissolved in 1850, and by this time most, if not all, its members must have gone home.

The meetings of Friends were originally held in private houses, and it is in one of these little gatherings that we have to look for the origin of Devonshire House Monthly Meeting. All the visible traces of that ancient meeting-place have disappeared, but a memento of its existence is left in the name—Quaker-street—which the former Westbury-street afterwards acquired, and still retains.

About the year 1670 it seemed as if the troubles of this congregation were about to culminate in the utter destruction of their place of worship. Already had the Ratcliff Meeting-house been destroyed by soldiers from the Tower, and now Sir John Robinson expressed his determination to proceed to the same extremity with the Quakers of Spitalfields. In view of this impending danger the Friends turned to Gilbert Lathey, the owner of the building, who appears to have blended the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove. Lathey was far away, travelling in the west of England, and a respite of three weeks was granted. Returning to town some time before the allotted time had expired, he instructed his attorney to make out a formal lease of the premises in question, which was duly executed, letting them to a certain poor Friend, whom he constituted his tenant. He then located this said poor Friend at the meeting-house, thus giving to the premises the privileges of a house, and at the appointed time waited upon Sir John Robinson:—

"So you are the owner of this place?" bluntly exclaimed the governor.

"I am," replied Gilbert, with his usual stately demeanour, "and of several others too."

"How dare you own any meeting-house contrary to the King's laws?"

"I owned that meeting-house before the King had any such law."

"I find you are a pretty fellow," said the governor; and pray, who lives in the meeting-house?"

"My tenant."

"Your tenant!—what is your tenant?"

"One that I have thought good to grant a lease to."

"Then," replied the governor, "you have a tenant that hath taken a lease from you?"

"Yes."

"At this the baffled governor, turning to the deputation that had first waited upon him, said, 'I think you have now fitted me. You have brought a fellow to the purpose; had your friends been all as wise as this fellow, you might have had your other meeting-houses as well as this.'"

This Gilbert Lathey was associated also with the Westminster Meeting, and for some time, through his influence with a neighbouring Justice of the Peace, it was held without interruption. Many incidents are recorded respecting him, and he seems to have been as remarkable for his courage as his tact.

There are many other sites to be visited both in the city and the suburbs, and there are many more documents to be consulted; we have, however, said enough to justify our statement that we have in this publication, a new London guide-book. The editors have manifested great literary ability, and have compiled a work of unusual interest. In this handsome 8vo of some 400 pages we have a history which sheds fresh light and lustre on the rise and progress of "The Society of Friends."

RECENT MINOR POETRY.*

We have headed our list with Mr. Bateman's volume, although in play of fancy and in

* *Fret Not, and Other Poems; including Hymns with Music.* By HENRY BATEMAN. London: Hodder and Stoughton.

Poems and Romances. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SIMCOX, Author of "Prometheus Unbound." London: Strahan and Co.

Poems. By ISABELLA STUART. London: James Nisbet and Co.

Minor Chords, and other Poems. By SOPHIA MAY ECKLEY. London: Bell and Daldy.

facility of expression, he cannot compare with Mr. Simcox, and is perhaps inferior to any one of the other authors. But his purpose is higher than theirs; they sing because they choose, and apparently for no other end than to please themselves; Mr. Bateman is possessed—in his measure inspired—by his theme. And, in consequence, there is a directness, a satisfaction to the taste as well as to the feeling in his verses which is wanting in theirs.

Some of the poems in Mr. Bateman's volume are headed "Metrical Lay Sermons." That would have been a good general title for the book. His verses are musical, there is a substantial dignity and sweetness in them; but Mr. Bateman's style is so didactic, his thinking tends so to the abstract form, there is such an absence of imagery in his volume, that a reader may be excused for asking—Are these verses poetry, or are they eloquent, fervid, and metrical prose? They would, however, lose a great deal by being transformed into prose. Probably Mr. Bateman would not have written so freely and pleasantly as he has; perhaps he might not have written at all, if he had not written in verse; he "lisped in numbers, for the numbers came." There is a beautiful peacefulness about all these poems; a spirit not only acquiescent but cheerful too; Mr. Bateman wears religion not only as a yoke, he is sure he will find happiness if he finds God's will and accepts it, and he dares to be happy and to strive after happiness. The calm and repose of this volume will be very grateful to many to whom the gospel of suffering appears a part indeed, but only a part, of God's revelation.

We add, as a specimen of Mr. Bateman's verse,—

"AN EVENING HYMN.

"Praise ye the Lord! while gently fade
Day's glories into evening shade,
All nature, and each living thing,
To God their thankful tribute bring.

The heavens, with all their bright array
His will, with grateful heed, obey,
And earth's adorning, fresh and sweet,
Rejoice humbly at His feet.

Praise we the Lord! His goodness guides,
And for our daily work provides;
As ever, with the falling eve,
His soothing comforts we receive.

Yet, of all precious gifts the best,
His promises of peace and rest;
The hope His blessed words afford
Of boundless grace through Christ the Lord.

Praise to the Lord! He bends to hear
Prayer's earnest plea—knows all our fear,
Sees how temptation tries the heart,
And hastens succour to impart.

Great God, accept our Evening Song,
To Thee our heartfelt thanks belong;
And grant, life's toil and sorrows o'er,
That we may praise Thee evermore."

With poetical gifts such as Mr. Simcox possesses, he ought to have accomplished much better things than anything this book contains. He has tact, information, and culture; a fertile fancy, skill in the arrangement of his imagery, facile expression, and a musical ear. It is scarcely possible to read his verses without wishing to read more; yet, having read them, one has no desire to retain even a line of them in the memory. Mr. Simcox's caprice offends the taste even more than his fancy and his melody charm it. He delights in the choice of ignoble topics, and in a treatment of his themes quite unworthy of his genius. His imagery is never tawdry, but it is frequently ignoble. Verse succeeds verse, well written, indeed, and consistent in conception, but not worth the conceiving or the writing. A spirit of dissatisfaction runs through the volume, and simple dissatisfaction never yet made a poet. Mr. Simcox's Epilogue tells the secret of the attraction, and the unsatisfying character of his poems. He has been in Arcady, but he was only an idler there.

"ET EGO IN ARCADIA FUI.

"On happy hills of springy thyme,
Where winds refreshed with odours blow,
In dewy vales where round the lime
Brown bees go buzzing to and fro,
This gracious gift was given me,
That I should be in Arcady.

I did not gather honey there,
I shored no flock, I milked no kine;
The empty sweetness of the air
Sustained me then, for which I pine.
My hunger now must nourish me,
For I was once in Arcady.

Therefore I go with empty hands,
And girt about with nakedness,
To pastures of untrodden lauds,
Whose shepherd's name is Pitiless.
In sooth it doth not profit me
That I have been in Arcady.

My pleasure was a dreamy song,
Too faint for men to hear below,
Though gusts thereof should linger long
Between the sunshine and the snow.
Will they for this remember me,
Saying, 'He was of Arcady'?"

But they will say, 'Why lengthen out
Dim echoes of a single air?
Why toss one dainty thought about
Till we forget it might be fair?'
And speak harsh things concerning me,
Not in the speech of Arcady.
They seem to see; a darker hour
Shall show if they or I saw right;
For bondage is the price of power,
And leafless trees let through the light.
So write upon my tomb for me,
'I, too, have been in Arcady.'

Miss Stuart's verses are dedicated to her mother. They are such verses as a mother would be glad to receive, full of pleasant home sentiments, pure in feeling, with some play of fancy and a little "lilt" of song. Of deep perception, earnest study, and faithful interpretation of nature and human life, they evince nothing. The intricacies of construction and rhythm are sometimes too much for Miss Stuart, as in the following poem:—

THE HOLLY CROWN.

"The holly crown, the holly crown,
The brightest crown I know,
Cast flowery wreath and garland down,
And bind with green my brow.
Speeding on with scythe and hour-glass,
Time hath trod another round,
Seen spring and summer, autumn pass,
Welcomed Christmas, holly crowned.
The holly crown, the holly crown,
The brightest crown I know;
Cast flowery wreath and garland down,
And bind with green my brow!
Dear to me are spring's first offerings,
Pallid snowdrop, crocus bright:
Dearest still her later offsprings,
Violets, purple, blue, and white.
Golden furze and bloomy heath-bell,
Oh! how dear to Scottish eyes,
Though few can love fair's spring so well,
Few her children dearer prize.
The holly crown, the holly crown,
The brightest crown I know;
Cast spring's fresh budding garland down,
And bind with green my brow!
Though I love all summer throws us,
From her basket, lilies pale,
Stately tulips, scented roses,
Poppies bright, but passing frail;
'Tis summer decks our lowly dell,
She who gems with flowers our hill;
And though I love her passing well,
There's a season dearer still.
The holly crown, the holly crown!
The brightest crown I know;
Cast summer's scented rose-wreath down,
And bind with green my brow!
Autumn's many-tinted garments
Welcome glad from me receive;
Our woodland seems to steal the beams
From the crimson clouds of eve,
Mid golden corn and laden vines
Doth brown autumn love to dwell;
His gorgeous tints, his fruits and wines,
Though I love brown autumn well.
The holly crown, the holly crown,
The brightest crown I know;
Cast golden corn and vine-leaf down,
And bind with green my brow!
There is no time like Christmas time,
The crown of winter hoary;
Then is the time for dance and rhyme,
For merry freak and story;
Then is the time for laugh and feast,
Heap high, heap high the fire,
Fill high the bowl, speed round the jest,
Let none of laughter tire.
The holly crown, the holly crown,
The brightest crown I know;
Cast flowery wreath and garland down,
And bind with green my brow!"

It is hard to understand why Mrs. Eckley should have begun to write; or why beginning to write she should have ceased. A delicate, but no means a strong, fancy pervades her verses; though her subjects differ, their tone is always the same. There is no impulse in them, and no progress; only a pretty succession of figures and sentiments.

BUBBLES.

"We drift like bubbles down life's stream—
Bubbles that sport with light,
Only reflect life's treacherous hues,
Nor dream of sunless night.
When steals some breeze or flitting leaf,
These bubbles break in air,
So exquisite they are too frail
A leaf-kiss e'en to bear.
With sails of silk we trim life's barque,
With anchors silver-wrought,
Mann'd with bright hopes, our helmsman self
Gives sunken shoals no thought.
Alas! we drift on Life's rough sea,
Lash'd to a broken raft,
If Christ be not our pilot here,
Heaven's breezes do not wait.
We hang our hopes on threads of gold,
At least we think we do,
Spun from the loom of what we wish,
Rather than what is true.
Alas! there hang on cobwebs frail,
Fainter than thistle-down,
Without our God cements the threads,
And weaves them in a crown.
We tread life's bridge of shadows, which
Out of the mist is built,
Faint as the mirage in the sky
That fades in sunset gilt.

Bubbles we are, on bubbles tread;
Bubbles we court and grasp,
All, all so shadowy save that Love
We might, but do not clasp.
If bubbles then, if shadows we,
Who must in shadows grope,
There's comfort still in Christ's great Love,
The Love which brings us hope.
No more like bubbles then we swim,
O'er waves of life's deep stream,
No more o'er shadows do we brood,
Dark as life's saddest dream.
Shall we the lesson learn call'd Life,
Ere yet this life is spun,
In shadows even find a key
To pass doubt's rubicon?
That light may then upon us flash,
Life from our heart-depths call,
Love's chrism rest upon our lips,
His love be all in all!"

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Perfect Man; or, Jesus an Example of Godly Life. By the Rev. HARRY JONES, M.A., Incumbent of St. Luke's, Berwick-street. (Rivingtons. London: 1869.) Mr. Jones confines himself to the subject indicated by his title, and occupies the standpoint which has been taken very frequently since the appearance of "Ecce Homo." He is, however, careful to confess his faith in our Lord's Divinity, and in His sacrifice for the sins of the world. He also distinctly denies that the main object of the mission of our Saviour was to set an example. Feeling that we have been looking at the Saviour through the haze of ecclesiastical tradition and religious romance, and that our thoughts about Christ have been prejudiced by the various intellectual and artistic renderings of his life, he would have us read the Gospels afresh for ourselves. It is quite certain that we need to have fresh renderings of the various scenes and circumstances which have been recorded by the Evangelists. The following "study" for "The Nativity" will give our readers an idea of the author's style:—"The little town of Bethlehem, rock built and lonely, was astir with unwilling pilgrims. They had left the sheepfold, the vineyard, the workman's bench, and the fisherman's boat, at the decree of Cæsar Augustus. All went to be taxed, every one to his own city. They were probably in no mood for the courtesies of life. The first comers had served themselves best. They were tempted to appropriate, sulkily enough, such accommodation as they could get. We are left to imagine the arrival of the road-stained Nazarene and his young travelling wife. Perhaps they were turned away from the inn door by the porter with gestures of dissent. There was no room for them. Perhaps the more fortunate lodgers who stood about the entrance saw their discomfiteds with selfish congratulations that they had found a place where they might lay their heads. They went on with their small talk and little stratagems for comfort after the poor couple had passed wearily on, and then argued noisily over their suppers, or yawned upon their beds while Jesus was being born hard by, so closely can the greatest events come to pass at the elbow of a rude, blind world. . . . We are told that the unseen people of the air, the angels which guard young children, smile over penitents, bring the bread of heaven and the wine divine to the weary soldiers of truth, and execute God's wrath on every one that loveth and maketh a lie, were flying all abroad that night. There were shepherds who saw one, brimful of Gospel, reveal his message and himself; and then, for a moment, the choros swept down out of the midnight sky which makes the motto of the new dispensation." In the chapter on The Sufferings and Death of the Perfect Man, there is a passage of great power:—"We can find no true picture of the crucifixion. But this we can do: we can steadfastly resist that conception of it which dims our sense of its terrible truth; we can refuse to let it stand apart from the world of rudeness and suffering in one of sentiment and religious romance. If not, we miss that quick sense of the Lord's sympathy with men, which sanctified the tribulation of the first disciples, and may consecrate our own, however coarse and hard it may be. In these days the cross is an ornament. It is now jewelled, gilt, pretty. It twinkles among the trinkets of the mincing girl, who hangs it round her neck before the glass. It is worn by the painted harlot as well as by the simple nun. We forget its rudeness, its burning blushing shame. We cannot call up the scene in the guard-room, when the rough-handed, loud-laughed soldiers took him aside, and the slaves found one whom they could insult without rebuke or stint. They might let fling their vile sport upon Him now. He was beneath respect. They gathered unto Him the whole band of soldiers. They had Him to themselves for a time. They stripped Him. We cannot realise that scene. When they had done He was too faint and sick to carry His cross. No one, it seems, would touch the vile thing, perhaps already stained with use. . . . And yet all this at which we glance with sickening awe, and had sometimes rather clothe in pathos and sweet sentiment, is intended to shed upon our life a stern sense of work to be done and pains to be borne. . . . The bitter death of Jesus on the cross is an eternal protest against the tender love of peace and comfort which so often dims the Christian's sense of duty and devotion."

Sermons by the late James Bannerman, D.D., Professor of Theology, New College, Edinburgh. (London: Edmonston and Douglas.) There is but little spiritual insight or earnestness in these sermons. They are short theological treatises rather than sermons, and in reading them you would soon be overcome by ennui, were you not more shocked with their lukewarmness than you are wearied with their commonplace.

The Religion of the World. By H. STONE LEIGH. (Trubner and Co. 1869.) Some twenty-five years ago we had a series of Small Books on Great Subjects, edited by a few well-wishers to knowledge. This little volume of some sixty pages, might be included in a series which ought to be issued at the present time. The author speaks of his work as a primer, indicating the alphabet of a science which has been treated scientifically by many great men, and it may be read with advantage by those who are wishing to understand one of the greatest questions of the day.

Apostolic Christianity and other Sermons, with a Scripture Study. By ROBERT AINSLIE REDFORD, M.A., LL.B. (Hodder and Stoughton.) It has lately become a fashion with the authors of printed sermons to find the titles for their volumes in the subjects of the discourses to which they have given the place of honour. Sometimes it happens that the discourse itself answers to its name, and in a few instances the additional sermons are composed in the same key. This volume is labelled, "Apostolic Christianity," and we are told on the title-page that it contains a Scripture Study. It is possible that the short address which was given to "the ministers and churches of the West Riding Congregational Union" would be accepted by them as a representation of Apostolic Christianity, and that "the many dear friends at Albion Chapel, Hull," will be edified by the secondary title appended to the concluding chapter of Mr. Redford's book, but we think he has made a mistake in seeking a larger audience. Mr. Redford does not appear to have perceived the great characteristic of Apostolic Christianity, and there is not the slightest attempt to explain or enforce it, after the thirty-fourth page. The abundant use of italics, and the occasional introduction of Greek terms, have doubtless power with some, but they do not form the essential elements in our ideal of "A Scripture Study."

Anti-Nicene Christian Library. Translations of the Writings of the Fathers. Edited by the Rev. ALEXANDER ROBERTS, D.D., and JAMES DONALDSON, LL.D. Vol. XI: *The Writings of Tertullian*, Vol. i. Vol. XII: *Clement of Alexandria*, Vol. ii. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. 1869.) These works form the eleventh and twelfth volumes of the Anti-Nicene Library, and the whole of the remaining works to be comprised in the series are in active preparation. The treatises in "Tertullian," beginning with page 141 and ending with page 332, are translated by the Rev. S. Thelwall, late Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, and the "Ad Nationes" by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, the translator of Tertullian's Treatise against Marcion, already published in this series.

A Descriptive Hand-Atlas of the World. By JNO. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S. (Edinburgh: Fallarton.) This atlas, which is in the course of publication, has received the sanction of Sir Roderick Murchison, and the correctness and clearness of execution of the maps is guaranteed by the high reputation of Mr. Bartholomew as a geographer. In addition to the statistical information contained in the letterpress which accompanies each map, the atlas presents the results of the most recent discoveries; prominently exhibits the various colonies and settlements of the British and other European peoples; and embodies the latest territorial changes in Europe and throughout the world. The maps are twenty-seven in number, each measuring sixteen by eleven inches, and are printed in colours on good paper. This atlas is sure to be popular, as it contains all that is necessary for ordinary use, no less and no more.

Who'd be an Author? with the Answer. By FRANK FOSTER. (London: Snow.) The illustrations in this book are worth its cost. A very happy engraving of "George Peabody" forms the frontispiece, and there are several photographs of other notabilities. The little volume is a chatty autobiography of "An Old Author."

From London Bridge to Lombardy, by a Macadamised Route. By W. R. RICHARDSON. (Sampson Low and Son. London: 1869.) The motto on the title-page is taken from Thomas Hood, and the author has tried to be witty in his account of his travels and has failed. Mr. Sidney P. Hall seems to have accompanied Mr. Richardson, and he is more amusing than his fellow-traveller. There is good drawing in many of his sketches, and most of them have been well cut.

Cobbett's Legacy to Parsons. With a Preface by the Author's Son. (London: Charles Griffin. 1869.) This reprint of the well-known letters of Cobbett on the Church and State question, is a timely service. Those who are familiar with them will be induced to read them again in this well-printed edition, and many who have not been aware of the existence of this brochure will be glad to make its acquaintance. The following questions are discussed in the letters:—1. How came there to be an Established Church? 2. How came there to be people called Dissenters? 3. What is the foundation of the domination of the Church over the Dissenters? 4. Does the Establishment conduce to religious instruction? 5. What is the state of the

Establishment; and is it possible to reform it? 6. What is that compound thing called Church and State; and what would be the effect of a separation of them?

The Baths and Wells of Europe; their Action and Uses, with Hints on Change of Air and Diet Cures. By JOHN MACPHERSON, M.D. (London: Macmillan, 1869.) This work does not profess to be a guide-book to spas, although it will be found to supply information which will afford aid in the selection of such of them as are suited for particular cases. It contains in a condensed shape an outline of Balneology, and free use having been made of the highest and latest authorities, it forms a safe hand-book for the invalid. The chapter on "The External Use of Water," contains hints which deserve the attention of all who wish to retain their health and strength.

The Part-singer, a Collection of Four-Part Songs, with Pianoforte Accompaniment. Edited by T. CROMPTON. Vol. 2. This is a cheap collection of sacred and secular music, and contains many popular favourites. It is well-arranged and clearly printed.

Proposals for and Contributions towards a Ballad History of England and the States sprung from her. By W. C. BENNETT. (London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) Mr. Bennett says that "English history is almost unknown to the English people." He thinks our history might reach them as it reached the people of old; "they are to be moved by the same means which have moved them through all ages—as the universal mind of the Greek races was kindled and ennobled by the thunder-march of the ballad-epics of Homer; as the imagination of the Teutonic nations was swept along by the gloomy torrent of the Nibelungenlied; as the Spaniard was fired and nationalised by the battle-music of the Old. And how much our national life needs the delight and the forgetfulness of self which the ballad and song can give." Mr. Bennett therefore asks "the English poets of our time to aid him in giving to the English-speaking peoples of to-day, and of the future, the blessing and treasure of such a national ballad and song literature as shall make the great deeds of their fathers a daily part of their thoughts and feelings, as shall weld together, in a common pride and love for a common greatness, the scattered commonwealths of our kindred." We wholly doubt the wisdom of this suggestion. The attempt to make a "ballad history" would be a certain failure; the self-consciousness engendered by such a purpose would be fatal to the simplicity of the ballad, as it has made Mr. Bennett write tumid prose. The ballads that have lived have for the most part sprung up—men scarce know whence; Mr. Bennett seems not to recognise that "the forgetfulness of self which the ballad and song can give" must also be in the writer of ballad or song. We see no signs of immortality in the ballads which form Mr. Bennett's contributions to the history of England. He has written a great many fair verses, and a few good verses; but the ambitious nature of the project makes us ask, How long may such songs be fairly expected to last? If they live as long as some of those that Henry Russell used to sing, we think Mr. Bennett may be more than satisfied. We must add a sample of Mr. Bennett's "Contributions towards a Ballad History of England." There are, to our thinking, better verses than these in the book, but the author has thought "Queen Eleanor's vengeance" worth reprinting here, and has specially directed attention to this poem by the flattering criticisms on it appended to the volume. Thus he makes Queen Eleanor's address "fair Rosamond"—

"Up, foul minion! your foul joy's past;
Hate, and not love, is here at last.
What! you must toy with a crowned king,
With the hand that God saw set on this, this ring!
Up! swore I not that we should meet?
Up! ere I tread you beneath my feet.
Mercy? No, not in life nor death;
The air is hell while it holds your breath.
Mercy? Yes, for body and soul,
Such mercy as lurks in this poniard and bowl.
Well did you plot my mercy to earn!
Rise! How, minion, your prayers I spurn!
Thus I laugh at your vain despair;
Rise, ere I tear you up by the hair.
Rise, and shudder! I, Eleanor, I
His in your ears: Arise, and die!"

The Power of the Soul over the Body. By GEORGE MOORE, M.D., &c. &c. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged. (London: Longmans, Green and Co.) Dr. Moore has long been known as a Christian physiologist. He does not indeed profess to teach Christian physiology; he starts on his physiological investigations free, and he finds nothing in physiology to shake, but much to confirm, his religious faith. "The Power of the Soul over the Body" has reached a sixth edition. In substance this is one with the earlier editions; but its chapters have been enlarged, added to, and recast in order to answer the most recent utterances of materialistic physiologists. The "Croonian Lectures" for 1868 are quoted; and facts and discussions recorded in recent medical journals, and in some of the latest philosophical papers and lectures are referred to. The reader of this book has the satisfaction of seeing that if Dr. Moore still holds to the distinction between physical, vital, and mental force, it is not because he has not considered the newest forms of the assertion of their identity. Dr. Moore refuses to admit that mind-action is

correlated with physical force, or that the one can be represented in terms of the other, as heat with motion for example, or chemical with electric change. "The theory of the conservation of physical energy is not demonstrated as applicable to the explanation of the changes that take place in the animal body. Certainly mind and body do not act and react on each other in a purely physical sense. We can only say that body acts on body in the vital processes, and that mental activity sometimes accompanies part of the chain of sequences." "The conservation of health really depends as much on the engagements of the mind and memory, as on merely physiological conditions, and an unhappy employment, a bad state of will, impedes vital function more than a deficient diet. We may be, and we often are, exhausted by sudden emotion, without chemical exhaustion of our bodies." Dr. Moore distinguishes life-force both from physical force and from mind-force, but associates it rather with the latter than with the former. "There is no fact known that even suggests that life results from the transfer or transmutation of material force from one form to another. Nor is there anything to show that life can be produced by the combined action of any forms of material force. If, then, life is not correlated with the known forms of material force, we are justified in regarding it as related to spirit rather than matter." "Dr. Beale shows that life forms matter, but is not in that which is formed. It makes up and repairs our visible body, not by conforming to the laws of common matter, but by conforming our food, blood, and breath, in such a manner as for a time to preserve a distinct set of organs and functions in concerted actions, co-operating to the maintenance of many parts in the form of an individual and specific whole, amidst incessant changes of the atoms that from moment to moment constitute that whole. The peculiarity in each body is not due to the peculiarity of the matter of the body, but to some force not united, like material force, with the matter, but acting on it." These quotations will suffice to indicate Dr. Moore's position in relation to some important questions now much engaging thought. And his position is well-sustained. His style is somewhat too diffuse; he often expatiates where he should reason. A more rigidly preserved method in his arrangement of facts and arguments would add greatly to the clearness of the book. But the facts and arguments are here; very forcible and very numerous are his reasons for still holding to human spirituality. This volume would be a good text-book in our colleges; physiology should not be neglected in the class-room of philosophy. The old *a priori* method of studying man is almost forgotten in the world of science and of active life; our young preachers ought to know what language is spoken in the regions beyond their seminaries. Let them welcome and know how to employ every method of investigation, assured that truth will be advanced by them all.

Insect Architecture. By JAMES RENNIE. New Edition, much enlarged. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A., Author of "Homes without Hands," &c. With nearly two hundred illustrations. (London: Bell and Daldy.) Rennie's "Insect Architecture" could scarcely have fallen into the hands of a better editor than Mr. Wood. He has considerable information, acquired in the best and only sure way, by close and attentive personal observation; and he is endowed with a clear and picturesque faculty of description. He has edited the book quite in the spirit of its author, and has added largely to his accounts of the structures insects make for their homes. Here boys may read of insect masons and miners, carpenters, upholsterers, sawyers, and lapidaries, carders, spinners, tent-makers, and scavengers; and here men may find abundance of interesting and instructive reading. This is a valuable addition to "Bohn's Illustrated Library."

Venerabilis Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum, Historia Abbatum, et Epistola ad Egbertum, cum Epistola Bonifacii ad Oudbertum. Cura GEORGI H. MÖRKEL, A.M. Coll. Corp. Christ. Soc. (Londini, apud A. Macmillan et Socios.) A beautifully printed copy of the Latin text of the Venerable Bede's Ecclesiastical History of England, &c., on good paper, tastefully and strongly bound. It is preceded by a scholarly introduction; and is illustrated by useful notes. The text also has been carefully attended to, although the labour of collation is not great. Students of English ecclesiastical history will see this volume with pleasure.

INVENTIONS AND OLD CONTRIVANCES REVIVED.—There really is nothing new under the sun. The paddle-wheel for boats is seen on the Assyrian slabs, and in more than one old European fresco. The bicycle seems to have been known in China more than two centuries ago, and the velocipede was probably seen even before that in Europe. Among the ancient painted glass in and about the once noble church at Stoke Pogis may be seen the representation of a young fellow who is astride the mute but active horse: he is working his way along with the air of a rider who has introduced a novelty, and is being looked at by admiring spectators. It is one of the most curious illustrations of ancient times in the painted glass windows of this interesting church.—*Athenæum*.

THE HARVEST.

Mr. James Sanderson, in his annual report on our food prospects, estimates the wheat crop to be four bushels per acre, or about 13 per cent. below an average, and ten bushels per acre, or about 28 per cent. under last year's crop. He believes, however, that a considerable portion of this deficiency will be met by the additional acreage under wheat. Of all the cereal crops barley is most variable. Comparing this year's produce with that of last year, there is this year less wheat but more barley, hay, straw, and altogether a greater yield of every description of stock food. Instead of the burnt pastures of last year there is this year the richest herbage. Instead of barren fallows, there are abundant root crops; instead of grass seeds which never germinated, there are luxuriant infant plants, and sterile market gardens have been succeeded by an abundant yield of every description of vegetable produce. To the British farmer generally, this year will prove more profitable than the last. One remarkable circumstance respecting our food produce is the great disparity between the price of bread and butcher's meat. The four-pound loaf at 7d., and beef and mutton at 11d. per lb., the former intrinsically of greater value than the latter, is an anomaly, however, which, the writer says, cannot long exist.

The *Chamber of Agriculture Journal* writes:—"We now learn that in some of the principal corn-growing districts of the kingdom, crops to a large extent laid flat, and apparently of great bulk, are cutting up much lighter than was expected; and blighted and thinly-filled ears are very prevalent. All information confirms our estimate that the best soils and highly-farmed lands will yield full average crops, but nothing more; while on inferior soils and lands, under second-rate husbandry, there will be a considerable deficiency. The Board of Trade returns will shortly tell us what the supposed acreage is; but the expectation of some very practical agriculturists is that the area of wheat is considerably less than it was last year. And, after all, no likely increase or falling off in acreage can be of such importance in relation to prices as the fact of a moderate yield."

The *Mark-lane Express* says that the rain appears to have done no harm to the corn, except that which may be soon remedied. The wheat crop does not improve upon acquaintance. There is certainly much not exceeding 60lbs. per bushel; but often, when much lighter, with foreign imports, national necessities have been met. Still there is quite enough in present indications to decry low prices as finally detrimental to public good. The yield throughout Europe threatens to be light, though better accounts are received from Russia.

Communications from all parts of Ireland concur in stating that the splendid weather of the past week has greatly forwarded all harvest operations. Wheat and oats have been largely out in even the backward parts of Ulster. Before the end of the present week the harvest will be general throughout the province. The oat crop is reported from various districts as particularly good.

THE LAND TENURE REFORM ASSOCIATION

The following is the programme of "The Land Tenure Reform Association." The efforts of the association are to be directed to the following objects, viz.:—
I. To promote the free transfer of land. II. To secure the passing of Mr. Locke King's Real Estate Intestacy Bill. III. To restrict within the narrowest limits the power of tying up land. IV. To preserve the rights of the public over commons, and generally over all lands which require an Act of Parliament to authorise their enclosure; and to oppose the practice of annexing such lands to the estates of the neighbouring landholders. V. To promote measures by which, without unjust interference with private rights, facilities may be afforded to the workmen and tillers of the soil for acquiring an interest in the land of the country. VI. As one means to the object last proposed:—To endeavour to promote such an administration of landed property owned by public bodies, or held for any public purposes, as shall help to carry out such object." The association, it is expected, will have completed its organisation in the course of a few weeks, so as to be able to commence work in the autumn, and it is probable that early next year the association may be prepared with a land measure for Great Britain, which, in such case, will be introduced into Parliament as early as possible next session. Mr. Mill is chairman of the association, and on the provisional committee are the following names:—Mr. Edmond Beales, Sir John Bowring, LL.B., F.R.S., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart., Mr. George Dixon, M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Mr. Thomas Hare, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Sir Henry A. Hoare, Bart., M.P., Mr. George Howell, Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., Mr. Duncan M'Laren, M.P., Mr. Edward Miall, M.P., Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P., Mr. P. H. Muntz, M.P., Mr. A. J. Mundella, M.P., Mr. Charles Neate, Mr. George Odger, Mr. George Potter, Mr. Thomas B. Potter, M.P., Rev. James E. Thorold Rogers, M.A., Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., Mr. Henry Vincent, and Mr. James White, M.P.

Mr. Bradlaugh lectured on Sunday morning on Clerkenwell-green to about 1,000 persons on "The Land and the People." He said that to obtain life and

happiness from the land was the right of all, and if there were any barrier in the way the attention of the people should be directed to its removal. The rights of property in land were different from those in possessions acquired by labour, and those who owned land now had no right to shut it up for pleasure when it would produce grain for the starving millions. Mr. Bradlaugh advocated reform in the land laws—firstly, because they had it in their power to reform them; secondly, because it was lawful; thirdly, because, whether it was lawful or not, they could do it, meaning thereby that the happiness of the nation was higher than mere legal right. A personal attack on the Prince of Wales and others followed, and the notion that England is a monarchical Government was denied, the Government being that of a landed aristocracy. Mr. Bradlaugh said he did not advocate the equal distribution of land, but he asked that the cultivator of the soil should share in the profits of his labour.

Miscellaneous.

A MARRIAGE FORBIDDEN AT MORPETH.—On Thursday morning a young couple—the bridegroom the son of an independent gentleman, and the bride the daughter of a respectable tradesman in Morpeth—appeared at the altar of the parish church, with the view of being united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The officiating clergyman was just about to proceed with the service, when the father of the would-be husband appeared and forbade the marriage, on the ground that his son was under age. The couple thus left the building just as they had entered it—in a state of single-blessedness.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

A NEW OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—A prospectus has been issued of the India, Australia, and China Submarine Telegraphs (Limited), with a capital of 350,000*l.* in shares of 20*l.* The object is to connect the telegraphic system of British India at Point de Galle with the Straits Settlements, Australia, and China, and the capital now asked for is for the first section, from Ceylon to Penang. The cable, 1,500 miles in length, is proposed to be of the light kind invented and patented by Mr. Varley, and is to be constructed and laid by the India-rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Company for 325,000*l.* The amount of the shares is to be paid up between now and the 1st of February next.

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.—There is a flaw in the new cable to America, and the electricians have refused to certify it as a perfectly sound one. But it appears that the fault is not of a nature to interfere with business. Under the original bargain between the French Cable Company and the Construction Company, the former agreed to pay 90,000*l.* in fully paid-up shares thirty days after the landing of the cable at St. Pierre, and a further 20,000*l.* in six months after the landing at Duxbury. In consequence of this fault, however, the 20,000*l.* will be left in the hands of the French company for two years, the constructing parties guaranteeing to pick up and repair the flaw, if needful, during that period.

FAGGOT VOTES IN SCOTLAND.—The *Scotsman* calls attention to the attempt made by the Duke of Buccleuch to place fifteen of his own *employés* on the register of Dumfriesshire for properties ranging from 14*l.* to 23*l.* in annual value. The secretary of the Liberal Association in that county, however, states that the names have only been placed on the assessor's list, and that they will be objected to by the Liberal party at the Revising Courts, with every prospect of success. And further, that of the 519 new voters included in the assessor's list this year, more than two-thirds are Liberal; so that, with the protection of the ballot, it does not seem likely that the Ducal reign of terror here will be of much longer duration.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—A monster meeting, attended by 20,000 persons, was held at Drogheda, on Sunday, in favour of an amnesty for all the Fenian prisoners now undergoing sentence. One of the speakers did much to damage his case by mixing up the names of Allen, Larkin, and Gould with those of the men whose cause he was advocating; but the proceedings were, as a whole, characterised by more moderation than is usual at such gatherings. A letter was read from Mr. Butt, Q.C., expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting. The multitude wore green decorations of various kinds. Fenian airs were played by the bands. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that the detention of the Fenian prisoners by English statesmen was unwise, impolitic, and inconsistent.

THE WORKING CLASSES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The *Spectator* is publishing a series of articles on this subject by a gentleman who was especially sent out to investigate the subject. This writer found that working men who go to the States have to bear much hostility against England for a while, and that few of them who are not thoroughly settled like the change. But after four or five years' residence our countrymen would appear to become more American than the Americans themselves. The English mechanic does not gain much by emigrating, except a good education for his children—in which respect the new country is far ahead of the old one. His wages are higher, but the cost of living rises in proportion. The unskilled labourer, however, gains a great increase of wages, comfort, and liberty. The agricultural labourer gains everything.

A LADY BURGLAR.—A lady, fashionably attired in silk, with an Elizabethan ruff round her neck, and a bunch of skeleton keys in her pocket, is a very

dangerous visitor, especially at this time of the year. Such a one got into the dining-room of a physician at Islington last Tuesday afternoon, on a false pretext, and while waiting there managed to get hold of a considerable quantity of plate. Her depredations might not have been discovered in time for any useful purpose, but for that quick instinctive perception which is generally found in good servants. In this case, the housemaid suspected the visitor of being "no lady," notwithstanding her pretended acquaintance with the family, and as soon as she was gone the theft was detected, and the depredator secured. The woman was recognised by the police as a member of a gang of thieves.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS opened at Birmingham on Monday, at the Oddfellows' Hall. There was a large attendance. Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, Birmingham, of the United Society of Glass Makers, was unanimously elected president. After some formal business the Congress adjourned. On Monday Mr. George Potter, of London, read a paper upon "The Disorganisation of Labour." He insisted that if we would use the advantages we possessed as a trading nation, and minimise their disadvantages, we must declare mortal war against drunkenness. The problem of the age and of the future was the organisation of labour and of democracy against all their enemies within and without. The writer also made reference to religious topics. In the discussion which followed exception was taken to the political and religious remarks of Mr. Potter, as calculated to give offence, and as being wide of the subject in hand. Mr. Owen, of Burslem, afterwards read a paper on "Courts of Arbitration and Conciliation."

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S EXAMINATIONS.—The results of the first examination of women by the University of Cambridge have been made known sooner than was expected. Altogether, thirty-six candidates sent in their names, of whom eleven were absent or failed to satisfy the examiners. In Group A, comprising religious knowledge, arithmetic, English history, literature and composition, ten passed in the first class, eight in the second, and seven in the third. Several obtained special marks of distinction in religious knowledge, arithmetic, English, French and German. One passed in mathematics, three in political economy, two in drawing, and one in music. The examination papers are published, and the report, with tables containing a full account of the work of the candidates, will be issued in October. Those in the first and second classes have a certificate of honour. No certificate is granted unless the candidate has passed in at least one group besides Group A. The University of Dublin is taking up the scheme of special examinations for women.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.—The lists of the successful candidates at the Oxford local examinations, which took place in May last, have been issued by the delegates. The examinations were held at twenty-two centres—namely, Oxford, London, Bath, Birmingham, Brewster, Brighton, Exeter, Finchley, Gloucester, Leeds, Lincoln, Liverpool, Manchester, Margate, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Southampton, Swansea, Taunton, Truro, West Buckland, Windermere, and Windsor. The total number of candidates who sent in their names for examination was 1,630—1,200 juniors and 430 seniors, against 1,109 juniors and 397 seniors in 1868. Of the 1,630 candidates examined this year, 769 juniors and 312 seniors have passed, making a total of 1,081. In 1868, 721 juniors and 292 seniors passed. Of the 769 junior candidates who have obtained certificates, 62 are placed in the first division, 144 in the second, and 563 in the third. Of the 312 senior candidates who satisfied the examiners and obtained the distinction of Associate in Arts, 35 are placed in the first division, 58 in the second, and 219 in the third.

WHERE IS DR. LIVINGSTONE?—This question is again raised by the *Daily Telegraph*, which throws out the painful suggestion that the great traveller is a prisoner in the heart of Africa. It would be difficult to tell how this idea has become current among geographers. Sifted to the bottom, there would perhaps be nothing in it beyond conjecture, rumour, or the repetition of some phrase in a letter from Zanzibar or Khartoum. Our contemporary has a letter on the subject from Mrs. Burton, reflecting, no doubt, the views of Captain Burton. He inclines to think that Livingstone is a prisoner at the town of Lucenda or Lunda, the capital of the King of Cazembe. The chief of that country is a monarch of considerable note and power, living in a land far removed from the intercourse of trade southwards and northwards; and if the great explorer were violently detained at Lucenda, it would be natural that we should hear nothing of him by the way of the Nile or of Zanzibar. Mrs. Burton draws attention to the fact that the Arabs of Muscat have great influence in the Cazembe district; and that the Doctor has never been popular to the Moslems. She inclines, therefore, to believe that the Arabs, dreading probably an interruption of their slave-trade, have caused him to be kept at Cazembe.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE.—Mr. Curwen, the president of this society, has just received a communication from the secretary to the Committee of Council on Education. The following passage occurs:—"Adverting to the memorial which you placed in the hands of the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, on behalf of a deputation which waited upon him in June last, I am directed by my Lords to inform you, that for the purposes of musical instruction in elementary schools and training colleges, their lordships are prepared to accept

the tonic sol-fa method and the tonic sol-fa notation upon the same terms as shall from time to time be applicable to the ordinary method and notation. The music paper set in the December examinations to the candidates for teachers' certificates will be so arranged that questions can be answered by pupils who have been instructed under the tonic sol-fa, as well as under the ordinary system of notation. You will not need to be reminded that the Committee of Council, in offering to examine candidates instructed according to different systems upon equal terms, expresses no opinion respecting the comparative merits of those systems, and that their Lordships would have to disavow any statement whereby the approval or authority of the Committee of Council might be attempted to be signified in favour of any particular system among those which have been adopted upon a sufficient scale to justify official recognition."

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL ON MILITARY ARMAMENTS.—The practical wisdom which eminently distinguished the late Sir Robert Peel, led him, amongst other courses of action, to make a stand against the insatiable demands of the large class of military and naval officials who are perpetually seeking to promote their own prospects of pay and promotion by raising cries of "inefficient defence" and "danger of invasion." In rebuking, in his place in Parliament, the persevering, and too successful efforts, of these persons to maintain large war establishments in times of peace, under the plea of being prepared for invasion, Sir Robert remarked that, "if the House listened to the opinions of military men, who were naturally prejudiced upon this subject, they would involve the country in an outlay that no revenue could bear." This prediction has, subsequently, been far too closely fulfilled, as every British tax-payer knows to his cost. On another occasion, the same illustrious statesman exclaimed in the House of Commons—"I do hope that one great and most beneficial effect of the advance of civilisation, the diffusion of knowledge, and the extension of commerce, will be the reducing within their proper dimensions the fame, the merit, and the reward of military achievements, and that juster notions of the moral dignity of, and of the moral obligation due to, those who apply themselves to preserve peace, and avoid the *solat* of war, will be the consequence."

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND ON LARGE FARMS.—The Duke of Richmond, who presided on Friday at the dinner of the Strathbogie Farmers' Club, in proposing the toast of "Success to the Club," alluded to the Irish land question. He said it had often struck him, in connection with a question which was likely to be advocated next session, that it was very odd the people of Ireland should be so totally different from those of Scotland. His eyes were somewhat opened on this subject in the course of the summer. In talking to a large landed proprietor in Ireland, a friend of his, he spoke to him of the disagreements in Ireland, and mentioned the prosperous state of matters in Scotland. He asked his friend what was the size of his estate, and he said 20,000 acres. "Now," he said, "will you excuse me in asking you the average size of your farms?" "They average," he said, "from ten to fifteen acres." There was the answer to him of the state of things in Ireland. How that state of things was to be altered he was not prepared to say, but the subject would probably be brought into Parliament next session. Until they got some alteration in Ireland they could not expect rapid improvement there. He merely mentioned this as a reason for the advanced state of agricultural matters in this country, which, he believed, was in a great measure due to the great number of large holdings, occupied, as they necessarily were, by men of large minds, great influence, intelligence, energy, enterprise, and capital.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.—The following are the special questions to be discussed at the forthcoming Social Science Congress, to be held at Bristol, from the 29th September to the 6th October:—

MUNICIPAL LAW SECTION.—1. What ought to be the legal and constitutional relations between England and the colonies? 2. What is the most expedient mode of introducing into England a system of public prosecution? 3. What limits ought to be placed by law to charitable endowments?

REFORMATORY SECTION.—1. Can infanticide be diminished by legislative enactment? 2. What have been the results of the Industrial and Reformatory Acts of 1866?

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—1. Is an unsectarian scheme of education inconsistent with religious teaching? 2. How may the State best promote the education of the destitute and neglected portion of the population? 3. In what way can the Endowed Schools Bill be worked so as to bring the educational endowments within the reach of all?

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—1. Can Government beneficially further interfere to limit the spread of infectious diseases? 2. What legislative measures might be proposed to deal with cases of uncontrollable drunkenness? 3. Should the Contagious Diseases Act be extended to the civil population?

ECONOMY AND TRADE DEPARTMENT.—1. Is it desirable that State aid should be given to emigration, and, if so, in what form? 2. In what respects may the administration of the Poor law be improved? 3. How may the condition of the agricultural labourer be improved?

Voluntary papers on other subjects in connection with the departments will be taken.

CORRUPTION IN THE ADMIRALTY.—Some correspondence on the subject of the alleged corruption in the Admiralty has been printed. On the 27th of July, 148 gentlemen in the department at Somerset House presented a memorial to the Lords of the

Admiralty, asking that an investigation might take place into the statements made by Mr. Baxter in the House of Commons, in order that the alleged wrongdoers might be detected and punished, and the innocent members of the Admiralty departments might be cleared from the grievous imputation which rested upon them. In reply, Mr. Vernon Lushington wrote in the name of their lordships that the papers found on Mr. Gambier and Mr. Rumble, and information which has reached their lordships, both before and since the trial, leave it beyond question that the practices they exposed and punished were not isolated; but they had no hesitation in saying that the great body of the service have been entirely free from the remotest suspicion of dishonesty and "even had their secretary implied (which was far from his intention) that officers formerly charged with the contract and receipt of naval stores had been generally corrupt, such an imputation could not affect the other branches of the service to which the great body of the present memorialists belong." Under these circumstances, their lordships were not prepared to institute such an inquiry as the memorialists advise; it would be unnecessary so far as the honour of the department is concerned, and would impede rather than assist the ends of justice. In conclusion, Mr. Lushington said that their lordships "desire to reiterate the expression of their conviction that, while corruption of a most serious character has attended some of the transactions of the department, the character of the service generally is beyond suspicion, and they will take occasion to place this communication on record in the most unmistakable terms."

THE NORWICH ELECTION COMMISSION.—The Royal commission appointed to inquire into the alleged electoral corruption at Norwich sat for the first time on Tuesday. The Commissioners are Mr. Dowdeswell, Q.C., Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. R. J. Biron. A considerable amount of evidence was taken, and amongst it was that of Mr. Cooke, agent of Sir W. Russell, the Liberal M.P., who admitted the show of hands was bought by an expenditure of 40l. Evidence has been given as to bribery at the Trumpet public-house. It appears that the commissioners will have to make their investigations complete by following up hints dropped here and there by evidently reluctant witnesses. Everyone that is examined is not of the opinion expressed in some of the first day's evidence, that there are "very few" bribable electors in Norwich. Later, those persons who have had more experience have estimated that there is a "very considerable corrupt element"; voters numbering from 500 to 800 are stated to be come-at-able. The Conservatives deny that they bribed at the last election; they put down all kinds of wickedness to the Liberals. They instance the bought show of hands as a specimen of the way the contest was conducted by their opponents. The Liberals frankly admit that the show was obtained by money, but declare that not one of the paid men was a voter. They impute works of unrighteousness to the Conservatives. It is thought the proceedings may last a fortnight. On Monday the Commission for inquiry at Bridgwater was opened. At Beverley, the inquiry commenced yesterday.

A COURAGEOUS STUDENT.—In the early part of last year a young Hindoo, of Calcutta, a youth of very high caste and a medical student, animated with a craving for a wider career than seemed possible to him as he was, threw his caste and his nobility to the winds and embarked for England. He arrived in July, and immediately went to the Edinburgh University medical classes, where in a few months he took his degree of M.D. with honours. Bearing an introduction from a Scottish clergyman to a brother clergyman here, he returned to London, and lived during the winter in the house of the latter, studying for the Indian medical service. He went into the examination in April last, and his talents and acquirements were such that his friends never dreamt of his not being successful. He passed easily in the oral examination, but did not do well in the written examination, from sheer manual inability to write fast enough to cover the ground. His distress was pitiable when he learnt his failure, and, but for a good Samaritan, he might have succumbed to the blow. Our countryman, Mr. Dougall, the gunmaker of St. James's-street, who had become aware of the circumstances, took the poor forlorn lad to the India Office, and obtained an interview with the Marquis of Lorne, the private secretary of his father, the Duke of Argyll, Secretary for India. The heart of the young Scottish nobleman was touched; and although Mr. Dougall's request that the Baboo should be maintained at the public expense till the August examination was altogether irregular, MacCallum More's son promised he would see what could be done. In the course of a few days the young Hindoo was apprised by the India Office that his case had been considered by the Cabinet, and that 100l. had been placed to his credit, with the condition that he should compete again in August. Last week the examination was held, and lo! the young Baboo had come out sixth upon the list. It is indicative of Mr. Bright's thirst after information, from whatever source, that he sent for the young Hindoo, and pumped him dry; and it is no less a tribute to his generosity and warmth of heart, that, with real delicacy, he offered him a considerable present. The young man firmly declined the proffered assistance, but his gratitude, we may be sure, was none the less.—*London Scotsman.*

WHAT BECOMES OF THEM?—What becomes of all the pictures which our painters paint, and exhibit, at the metropolitan and provincial exhibitions, season

after season, year after year? We see them at the Royal Academy, at the Asylum for Rejected Contributions to the Royal Academy, at the Water-colour Galleries, and at all the other Art Exhibition Rooms. What becomes of them all? Of some of them—the best—we know the fate. They go into the hands of certain collectors in the manufacturing districts who luckily have a taste for art. Of some others we also know the fate. They hang up in the studios of our friends who painted them. Sometimes, again, we come upon one in some carver and gilder's shop. But where are all the rest? Where are the views of "Bettswy-coed" and of "Loch Coruisk," the production of which has necessitated long journeyings and much sitting out under white umbrellas? Where are the representations of Dead Game, the Italian Pheasants, the "Studies of Heads"? The books, again, what becomes of them? These come out in legions, season after season, representing, in addition to an enormous amount of labour of different kinds, a considerable accumulation of actual material; of paper, of metallic types, of ink, of millboard, of cloth, of leather. What becomes of all this matter? What sort of proportion do the number of books that are sold bear to those that are brought out? And, again, of those that are sold, what becomes? Those that we see on the shelves of libraries, or even lying about upon tables and obeliskons, are but a small percentage of the number continually issuing from the press. What becomes of the 1000-page novels which appear in great numbers, in the course of every season? How does it happen that our rooms are not entirely surrounded with full book-shelves, or that there exists in any apartment, hall, or passage, any vacant portion of flat space unoccupied by books on which to put things down? Hundreds of thousands of volumes are cast upon the world every year, and have been since one is afraid to say when; where are they all at this present writing? The booksellers' shops furnish an account of some, the librarians of others, and some the trunkmakers and the buttermen know about; but the rest—where are they?—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

Gleanings.

A clergyman in Tennessee was recently shot dead in his pulpit.

The latest name for matrimony is "committing two-icide."

Young ladies who play croquet are known in America as "maidens all for lawn."

It has been found that irregularity in watches is frequently due to the magnetisation of the steel balances.

A new volume of poems, by Mr. Gerald Massey, entitled, "A Tale of Eternity, and other Poems," will shortly appear.

An ingenious Yankee calculates that seven miles of violin strings vibrated at one time during the performance of the Boston Peace Jubilee.

Twelve fires took place in the metropolitan district in the forty-eight hours ending at six o'clock on Monday morning.

The will of A. W. Rowland, of Hatton-garden, proprietor of Rowland's Macassar oil, Kalydor, and Odonto, has just been proved in London, under 35,000l. personalty.

Johnny is just beginning to learn geography. He says the Poles live partly at one end of the globe and partly at the other. He knows it is so because it is marked on the map.

A woman has just died in Wandsworth—the parish in which she was born and had always lived—at the age of ninety-eight. Her son is now living, aged seventy-four years.

The Cincinnatians are proud of a baby who tumbled out of a three-story window upon a stone pavement, and was picked up unhurt. It was a coloured baby, and struck on its skull.

The high rate of mortality among children in Birmingham has induced a benevolent gentleman to open a day nursery similar to those which have been so successful in the metropolis.

The Albert Dock at Leith, which has been in the course of construction for six years, and has cost about a quarter of a million sterling, was opened on Saturday.

The late Lord Palmerston is said to have written regularly once a week a long letter of political chit-chat to his brother, Sir William Temple, the diplomatist, who was Minister at Naples from 1832 till his death in 1857: and the entire correspondence with his brother is preserved.

The report of the London General Omnibus Company contains a statement which may have important commercial consequences. The directors state that the substitution of maize for oats brought about a saving in the provender department of 14,172l. in the half-year. This sum is over two-thirds of the dividend at the directors' disposal.

The "Avitor" or flying machine, now in course of construction at San Francisco, is only a partial success. It will navigate the air in a calm, but the slightest breeze disconcerts its movements. One paper thinks that if the inventor should ever start for New York, he would be quite as likely to bring up at Cape Horn or the North Pole.

RIDING ON A CAMEL.—A sufferer from the ship of the desert says:—"Take a music-stool, and having wound it up as high as it will go, put it into a cart without springs, get on the top, and next drive the cart transversely across a ploughed field, and you will then form some notion of the terror and un-

certainty you will experience the first time you mount a camel."

NEW WAY OF RECOVERING A DEBT.—The following story is told in a Paris paper:—"The other day a crowd gathered in the vicinity of the Odéon round a girl with a wooden leg, whom a gentleman at an adjoining window was apostrophising with loud cries and gesticulations. It turned out that the girl was a washerwoman who had gone to the gentleman to ask for payment of her bill, and finding that the money was not forthcoming, she had seized her customer's wooden leg, which was lying in a corner, and had walked off declaring that she would not return it till she was paid."

MORE EXTRAVAGANCES IN DRESS.—Some young men, belonging to different noted Paris clubs, have (says the *Daily News*) actually started the fashion of wearing bracelets. There is but one thing we can imagine worse than bracelets, and that is—ruffles. If people must indulge in foppery, at least let them keep foppery away from our chief instruments of work—the hands. Let them put brooches on their shirtfronts, or rings in their noses, or intermix all manner of glittering beetles and other insects in their hair—but at least in the work-a-day world let us have our hands free.

THE VALUE OF A SHOWER.—The Banat is the Egypt of Hungary, a mass of soil the depth of which in many places has never been fathomed. The porous, heavy soil, has the advantage over the much lighter and sandier soil more north, that it retains moisture much better, but it has likewise a very uncertain sky overhead, and one rain often decides the fate of the crops. There is a story of one of the German peasants of the district looking over the Imperial treasury in Vienna, and seeing all that fine jewelry, he asked the guardian what the value of it all might be. The contemptuous answer of the astonished guardian was, "More than you can imagine, 1,500,000l." "Well," the smiling peasant's answer was, "That is just the value of one day's good rain in the Banat!"—*The Gardener's Magazine.*

THE DEAN AND THE DUSTMAN.—Mr. Lake, the dean nominate of Durham, paid a short visit to Durham last week. Shortly after eight o'clock in the morning (a local paper reports) Mr. Lake made his way to the northern door of the cathedral. The door was locked; but hearing the sound of voices inside, the new dean gave the barrier sundry vigorous knocks. These were heard by a man who was assisting to sweep the building, and imagining that it was an ordinary stranger seeking admission, the cathedral officer, in terms more pointed than polite, intimated that no one could be admitted till a quarter past nine. The knocking continued, so did the sweeping; but so annoyingly persistent did the "tap tap" become that the official determined on unfastening the door to remonstrate with the offender. The door was opened, and a good-looking gentleman, of clerical cut, essayed to enter. "Too soon, sir, too soon; can't come in before a quarter past nine—against rules, you know, sir—sweeping out the place." "But I'm going to be your new dean," mildly remarked the gentleman addressed; "surely I may come in." The official stood aghast, touched his forehead, bowed and scraped, and apologised most obsequiously, and showed no little anxiety to dance attendance on his new master, who smiled and passed on.

A STEAM OMNIBUS.—At half-past one o'clock on Thursday afternoon, a steam omnibus, or, to speak more accurately, an omnibus drawn by a road steamer, passed along Princes-street, Edinburgh. This road steamer has been built by Mr. R. Y. Thompson for an enterprising omnibus proprietor in one of the largest towns of England, who intends to have his omnibuses drawn by steam. The trial of yesterday was divided into two stages, the first of them being at Granton. There the engine, with the omnibus attached to it, was run up and down the incline to exhibit its speed and the ease with which it could be controlled. It went up the hill at the rate of seven miles an hour and came down at the rate of nine. It turned in the road with far greater ease than if drawn by horses, was pulled up instantaneously at the word of command, and even backed up hill. It then proceeded from Granton to Leith, and the second stage of the trial consisted in the journey from Leith to the west-end of Princes-street. The road-steamer, with its omnibus, started from Constitution-street, and ran at best omnibus speed up Leith-walk and Leith-street, making no account whatever of their steepness. The dexterity with which it picked its way between strings of cart-horses, omnibuses, and cabs, and the docility with which it stopped or turned whenever it was required, were marvellous. It ran from one end of Princes-street to the other without stopping, then turned down South Charlotte-street, and on through North Charlotte-street to Forest-street, where at the steepest point, when the descent looked really dangerous, it was brought to a sudden standstill, to show how completely it was under command, and how entirely it could dispense with any kind of break. This was its final display, and it then went quietly and rapidly back to Leith. The trial was completely successful, and left nothing to be wished for. It was very amusing, as the road-steamer sped along Princes-street, to watch the pleased surprise depicted on every face as it passed. Those who saw it will be perhaps glad to remember that they witnessed the journey of the first steam-engine ever built for omnibus traffic in towns.—*Scotsman.*

HOW PUBLIC SINGERS STRENGTHEN THEIR VOICES.—A Vienna paper gives an amusing account of the refreshments which the singers at the opera there are in the habit of taking between the acts to

keep their voice in good order. Each singer, it appears, has his or her own peculiar specific. The Swedish tenor Labatt takes "two salted cucumbers" for a dose, and declares that this vegetable is the best thing in the world for strengthening the voice and giving it "the true metallic ring." The other singers, however, do not seem to be of this opinion. Sontheim takes a pinch of snuff and drinks cold lemonade; Wachtel eats the yoke of an egg beaten up with sugar; Steger, "the most corpulent of tenors," drinks "the brown juice of the gambrinus"; Walter, cold black coffee; Niemann, champagne; and Tichatchek, mulled claret. Ferenczy, the tenor, smokes one or two cigars, which his colleagues regard as so much poison. Mademoiselle Braun-Brini takes after the first act a glass of beer, after the third and fourth a cup of café au lait, and before the great duet in the fourth act of the "Huguenots" always a bottle of Moët Cremant Rose. Nachbaur munches bonbons during the performance; Rubsam, the baritone, drinks mead; Mitterwurzer and Kindermann suck dried plums; Robinson, another baritone, drinks soda-water; Formes takes porter, and Arabanek, Gumpoldskirchne wine! The celebrated baritone Beck, on the other hand, takes nothing at all and refuses to speak. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* adds some more illustrations. Malbran never sang better than when she had drunk at least a pot of porter out of the pewter pot. The more difficult the music the larger the quantity; and the odd anecdote related of her by Bunn, the Drury-lane Theatre lessee, that she could never delineate the thirst of the desert scene in Balfe's "Maid of Artois," except she had a quart of porter concealed behind the sand mound, is quite authentic. Grisi drank always bottles of Dublin stout between the acts, and if she had to sing a stormy character the dose was strengthened. French singers prefer "eau sucrée"; the Spaniards take strong cups of chocolate, followed by glasses of water sugared and lemons. The Italians like eggs beat up simply or with wine.

MODERN DUBLIN.—Like all the great cities of these kingdoms, Dublin has participated in the rapid progress of this generation in material opulence. Compared with what they were twenty years ago, its thoroughfares are brilliant and gay, the shops and quays are busy and thronged; there is a marked improvement in the street architecture, in the large warehouses, and in the public vehicles. Yet Dublin retains essentially unchanged its peculiar and rather singular characteristics. It has not the splendour of a real capital; it wants the look of energetic and thrifty industry that belongs to most of our great centres of commerce. Its public edifices, monuments for the most part of the extravagance and the taste of the Irish Parliament, contrast painfully with the decaying aspect of many of the masses of dwellings around. Its big squares, and the broad approaches to them, are laid out in stateliness and pomp, but they seem slatternly in their magnificence, and the mansions, with a great deal of display, are often deficient in genuine comfort. The tide of life runs thinly and weakly through spaces enlivened by few equipages; the streets seem usually too large for the traffic; at night the gaslights hardly subdue the darkness; by day there is comparatively little of the roar and din of flourishing trade. In some particulars the features of Dublin are remarkable, and not a little significant. Although a place of very great antiquity, the existing town is comparatively modern; few of the buildings are of an earlier date than the first years of the 18th century; and while Dublin abounds in memorials of the Protestant colony that became ascendant after the Revolution of 1688, and of Protestant domination in many forms, it is not rich in associations that run up to a more remote era of Irish history. In few cities is the contrast between the rich and the poor more offensively marked—regions of squalid lanes, and foul, noisome streets, that look all the more miserable because the rickety and dilapidated houses are for the most part of recent origin, are the habitations of the mass of the poor; notwithstanding many excellent charitable institutions, the sanitary arrangements of the place are bad; until lately the water supply was disgraceful; and the Liffey, a filthy and huge sewer, charged with the seeds of fever and pestilence, is the outlet of an execrable system of drainage. All now is orderly and quiet, but the frequent couples of military police, and the martial columns of scarlet and steel, fringed at the edges by a following mob, that meet continually a spectator's gaze, remind you that Fenianism has been threatening, and that you are no longer in one of the cities of England.—*Letter in the Times.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

RICHARDSON.—August 22, at No. 2, Almorah-road, Mrs. J. Richardson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOT-PONTIFEX.—August 12, at St. Paul's Chapel, Hawley-road, Kentish-town, by the Rev. Edward White, Russell, third son of Josiah Elliot, of Kentish-town, to Emma, youngest daughter of Russell Pontifex, of Sandy Way House, Gloucestershire.

COUSINS-CALVERT.—August 16, at the Congregational Church, Cheetham Hill, by the Rev. G. W. Conder, Mr. Thomas Cousins, of Skipton, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. William Calvert, of Skipton.

HALL-GAY.—August 17, at Counterslip Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. B. P. Macmaster, the Rev. William J. Hall, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, to Sarah Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. Esau Gay, of Bristol.

DAWSON-MILES.—August 18, at the Baptist Chapel, Thames-street, Wallingford, by the Rev. Thos. Brooks, William Dawson, of Neobells, Birmingham, to Mary Ann

Miles, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Jenkins, Postmaster, Wallingford.

PORTER-PAUL.—August 18, at Highbury Park Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Luke H. Wiseman, James, second son of James Porters, Langholm, N.B., to Sarah Ann, second daughter of Richard Paul, Midway Park.

BENSON-EDWARDS.—August 18, at Square-road Congregational Church, Halifax, by the Rev. C. Illingworth, Mr. Walter Benson to Miss Lavinia Edwards, both of Stainland.

ABBOTT-SANDERSON.—August 18, at 17, Claremont-crescent, Edinburgh, by the Rev. W. Hanna, D.D., LL.D., Henry Byam Abbott Bombay Staff Corps, to Susan Georgiana, youngest daughter of James Sanderson, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army (retired).

FREEMAN-MIDDLETON.—August 19, at St. James's, Kidbrooke, by the Rev. W. H. Woodman, John Crick, youngest son of W. Freeman, Esq., Maldon, Essex, to Louisa Sophia, daughter of E. Middleton, Esq., of Lee-road, Blackheath.

TINGEY-TAYLOR.—August 19, at Regent's Park Chapel, by the Rev. C. Stovel, George, son of the late T. B. Tingey, Esq., of West Radham, Norfolk, to Juliana, daughter of S. Taylor, Esq., of Dunton, Norfolk.

FLETCHER-GORDON.—August 21, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Higher Broughton, Manchester, by the Rev. C. Garrett, George William, third son of John Fletcher, to Sarah Ann, daughter of the late John Gordon, of Lower Broughton.

BATTY-BLACKBURN.—August 21, at the Baptist Chapel, Barnsley, by the Rev. J. Compston, Mr. Wm. Batty, of Worsbro' Common, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. James Blackburn, Union-street, Barnsley.

DEATHS.

FREEMAN.—August 12, at the house of her son-in-law, Morgan H. Davies, Wavertree, Liverpool, aged eighty years, Esther, widow of the late Rev. J. J. Freeman, of Walthamstow.

DE BOCK.—August 19, at Dagon Park, South Norwood, Jessie Catherine, infant daughter of Alfred De Bock and Catherine Porter.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, August 18.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued £34,910,785 Government Debt £11,015,100
Other Securities .. 3,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion 19,910,785

£34,910,785

£34,910,785

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000 Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity) £14,304,767
Reserve .. 3,433,385
Public Deposits .. 3,272,168
Other Deposits .. 18,598,585
Other Securities .. 13,790,788
Seven Day and other Notes .. 11,328,350
Bills .. 510,680
Gold & Silver Coin 1,047,034

£40,365,879

£40,365,879

August 19, 1869.

GEO. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Deranged stomach. Sick headache. —Our comfort, happiness, and security, depend on the knowledge that most diseases originate by apparently a trifling beginning. And the large proportion of them spring from inattention to the state of the stomach. Professor Holloway has turned this knowledge to useful account, by discovering medicines which rectify the error as soon as it is seen, and save the system from loss of appetite, strength, and energy, which are, without exception, the attendants on disordered digestion. They ward off likewise the torturing sick headache. The ointment should be well rubbed twice daily over the stomach, liver, and bowels; to them it penetrates, and upon them it immediately exerts its renovating influence.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, August 23.

The supply of English wheat for to-day's market was rather larger than of late, and included a good many samples of the new crop. Imports of foreign wheat were also liberal. The trade was inactive in consequence of the fine harvest weather, and factors submitted to a decline of 2s. to 4s. per qr. on English wheat from the recent improvement. The new samples sold at 48s. to 52s. for white, and 42s. to 46s. per qr. for red wheat; foreign was 2s. to 3s. per qr. lower from Monday last. Of flour we have moderate supplies from the country, but liberal arrivals from abroad. Sacks and barrels were each 1s. lower. Peas, beans, and barley maintained former prices. Indian corn met a steady demand, and was fully as dear. Of oats we have fair arrivals. The trade was less active at a decline of 6d. per qr. from the quotations of this day week. Cargoes at the ports of call are few in number, and buyers await further arrivals.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
WHEAT—	s. d.	s. d.
Essex and Kent, red, old ..	48 to 51	
Ditto new ..	45 to 52	
White, old ..	52 to 55	
" new ..	45 to 52	
Foreign red ..	47 to 49	
" white ..	50 to 52	
BARLEY—		
English malting ..	31 to 34	
Oatmeal ..	40 to 47	
Distilling ..	35 to 38	
Foreign ..	30 to 34	
MALT—		
Pale ..	— to —	
Chivalier ..	— to —	
Brown ..	50 to 55	
BEANS—		
Ticks ..	39 to 41	
Harrow ..	48 to 50	
Small ..	— to —	
Egyptian ..	39 to 41	
PEAS—		
Grey ..	39 to 41	
Maple ..	44 to 45	
White ..	40 to 44	
Boilers ..	40 to 44	
Foreign, boilers ..	40 to 45	
RYE ..	31 to 32	
OATS—		
English feed ..	26 to 30	
" potato ..	29 to 33	
Scottish feed ..	— to —	
" potato ..	— to —	
Irish black ..	21 to 24	
" white ..	21 to 25	
Foreign feed ..	19 to 26	
FLOUR—		
Town made ..	42 to 47	
Country Marks ..	38 to 40	
Norfolk & Suffolk ..	35 to 36	

BREAD.—LONDON, Saturday, August 21.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8½d.; house-bread ditto, 6d. to 7d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Aug. 23.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 12,570 head. At the corresponding period in 1868 we received 7,958; in 1867, 8,193; in 1866, 15,877; and in 1865, 24,376 head. The market was fairly supplied with foreign beasts and sheep. The trade was quiet, but prices ruled firm. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts were on a fair average scale. The business done was very moderate, nevertheless the quotations were steady, the best Scotch, &c., sold at 5s. to 5s. 2d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received about 1,900 short horns, &c.; and from other parts of England, about 150 various breeds; and from Ireland, 50 head. The show of sheep was more extensive than on Monday last, but it

was still below the average. Transactions were limited, but full rates were realised. The best Down and half-bred sold at 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d. per 8lbs. Lambs were very dull, at from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d. per 8lbs. Choice veal was scarce and dear, otherwise the demand was heavy. Prime small pigs were in moderate request, but large hogs were dull of sale.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts ..	3 to 3 8		Prime Southdown ..	4 to 5 6	
Second quality ..	3 10 to 4 0		Lambs ..	4 to 5 0	
Prime large oxen ..	4 8 to 5 0		Lge. coarse calves ..	3 to 4 0	
Prime Scots, &c. ..	5 0 to 5 2		Prime small ..	3 10 to 4 0	
Coarse inf. sheep ..	3 4 to 3 10		Large hogs ..	4 5 to 5 2	
Second quality ..	4 0 to 4 10		Neatam. porkers ..	5 4 to 5 10	
Pr. coarse woolled ..	5 0 to 5 4				

Suckling calves, 22s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22 to 25s. each.

SMITHFIELD MEAT MARKET, Monday, August 23.

The supplies are only moderate. The trade has ruled quiet, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef ..	3 4 to 3 8		Inf. mutton ..	3 8 to 4 0	
Middling ditto ..	3 10 to 4 2		Middling ditto ..	4 4 to 4 6	
Prime large do. ..	4 4 to 4 8		Prime ditto ..	4 8 to 5 0	
Do. small do. ..	4 10 to 5 0		Veal ..	4 6 to 5 0	
Large pork ..	4 4 to 4 8		Small pork ..	5 0 to 5 4	
			Lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.		

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, August 23.—There is very little change in our plantations, here and there great improvement is observable, the vines being clear and the burs promising; but in a large proportion of the grounds mould and weakly vines are much complained of, particularly in parts of Mid and East Kent. The opinion expressed some time since that the crop will prove small and partial, becomes daily more confirmed. Our market remains inactive, with drooping prices; consumers as a rule being well supplied for immediate wants. Accounts from Bavaria and Bohemia are hardly so favourable this week. Belgium and the French districts, however, appear to be making satisfactory progress. New York advices to the 9th inst. report encouragingly of the present prospects of the crop. The market is quiet at prices slightly in favour of the buyer. Mid and East Kent, 21. 10s., 21. 10s., to 21. 10s.; Weald of Kent, 21. 4s., 21. 10s., to 41.; Sussex, 21., 21. 10s., to 21. 15s.; Farnham, 31. 10s., 41. 5s., to 61.; Country, 31. 10s., 41., to 41. 10s.; Bavarians, 21., 21. 10s., to 21. 10s.; Belgians, 21., 21. 10s., to 21.; Yearlings, 21., 21. 10s., to 21. 10s.; Americans, 21. 5s., 21. 10s., to 21. 10s. The import of foreign hops into London last week consisted of 50 bales from Antwerp 21 Hamburg, 654 New York, and 4 bales from Rotterdam.

PROVISIONS, Monday, August 23.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,158 firkins butter, and 3,006 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 25,062 packages butter, and 2,791 bales bacon. With a good demand the finest qualities of foreign butter advanced 2s. to 4s. per cwt.; but in other descriptions no change to notice. Irish was moderately dear in at an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt.; but shippers now require more money, owing to the high rates paying in the Irish market. The supplies of Irish and Hamburg bacon were moderate, and prices of sizeable weights supported; but stout and heavy weights, being in excess of the demand, prices declined 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, August 21.—There is still great slackness of demand both in the town and in the provincial trade, and there is little or no alteration in prices. Foreign consignments are heavy, comprising the usual descriptions of goods. Flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Pelargoniums, Gladioli, Calceolarias, Roses, Mignonettes, Fuchsias, Cockscombs, Kalosautheas, coccinea, Asters, and Liliums, &c.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—Monday, Aug. 23.—Fair supplies of potatoes have been on sale. The business doing has been limited, at our quotations. The import into London last week consisted of 125 sacks Dunkirk, 4 baskets Amsterdam, 160 bags Hamburg, 22 bags Rotterdam, 45 baskets Antwerp, and 100 sacks from Dieppe. English Shaws, 75s. to 90s. per ton; English Regents, 85s. to 105s. per ton; French, 70s. to 80s. per ton.

SEED, Monday, Aug. 23.—A few samples of English red cloverseed are now offering, prices high. Foreign cloverseed was still saleable at the recent advance. White seed was held higher. New white mustard seed was shown, but none sold. Canary seed remains scarce until new samples appear, now soon expected. Foreign qualities are quite as high. New Trifolium was firm, and fully as dear.

WOOL, Monday, Aug. 23.—The demand for English wool continues very quiet, the attention of manufacturers being principally directed to the public sales of colonial produce now in progress. The few sales affected have been confined to fine bright haired qualities, but all kinds have ruled steady in price.

OIL, Monday, August 23.—In the market for linseed oil the business done has been steady, at full prices. For rape there has been a healthy demand at enhanced rates. Olive oils are steady in value, and other descriptions sell at previous quotations.

TALLOW, Monday, August 23.—The trade has continued quiet. Y.C. on the spot, 46s. per cwt. Town Tallow, 44s. net cash.

COAL, Monday, August 23.—Market without alteration from last day. Framwellgate, 15s. 6d.; Hestons, 15s. 6d.; Hartlepool (original), 15s. 6d.; Hawthorn, 14s. 9d.; Eden Main, 15s.; Holywell Main, 15s.; Hartley's, 14s. 8d. Ships fresh arrived, 19; ships left from last day, 7—total, 26. Ships at sea, 35.

Advertisements.

PROFESSOR PEPPER'S Lecture on the GREAT LIGHTNING INDUCTORIUM, as delivered before their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Louise and Beatrice.—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS by GEORGE BUCKLAND, Esq.—The "ASTRO-METROSCOPE"—"BUCKLAND'S" "Photo-Relief Process"—DORE'S Pictures of "Elaine"—Stokes on Memory.—At the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—One Shilling.

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JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S newly-invented Patent A B C and 1, 2, 3, Despatch Boxes. "General convenience, ready access to papers, and methodical arrangement."—Post. "This really valuable contrivance."—Punch. "Will meet especially the requirements of literary, legal, and official persons."—Star. "A boon to all lovers of order."—Illustrated London News. "An ingenious plan for the arrangement of correspondence."—Telegraph. "Every part has its own merit."—Athenaeum. "Entitles the inventors to the gratitude of all who keep their papers in order."—Times, Feb. 9. Price from 10s. 6d.

THE ELGIN WRITING CASE, invented by Jenner and Knewstub, price from One Guinea in Morocco. "The invention is a most useful one. Some honour belongs to the inventors."—Times.

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COTTAGE HOMES for the LITTLE ONES.**ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE for INFANTS, HORNSEY-RISE, near HIGHGATE, N.**

One hundred Infants are under the care of the charity; 200 can be accommodated; 400 when the plan is completed. The buildings are only partly finished and occupied for want of funds. There is a heavy debt upon the building, until that is provided for, no further progress can be made. The committee plead for a class of Infant Orphans, for whom scarcely any provision is made, those of clerks, shopmen, warehousemen, and others, and they earnestly seek assistance at the present time. The plan is simple, and will be inexpensive, when all the arrangements are completed. The only salaries paid are to the matron and the household.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully RECEIVED by
JOSEPH SOUL, Hon. Sec.
Offices, 78, Cheapside.
The Model is on view at South Kensington Museum.

TEMPERANCE FETE at the CRYSTAL PALACE.

TUESDAY, 31st August

11.0 a.m.—CONFERENCE in LECTURE ROOM.
11.30 "—CRICKET MATCH between two Temperance Clubs.
12.0 noon.—INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
1.0 p.m.—GREAT MEETING in CONCERT ROOM.
2.15 "—BAND of HOPE PROCESSION in the GROUNDS.
3.0 "—CONCERT by FIVE THOUSAND CHILDREN.
5.0 "—DISPLAY of ALL the GREAT FOUNTAINS.
5.15 "—BALLOON ASCENT.
5.30 "—AMALGAMATED TEMPERANCE PROCESSION.
6.0 "—GREAT ORGAN PERFORMANCE, by Mr. COWARD.
6.30 "—OPEN-AIR MEETINGS in the GROUNDS.
7.30 "—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT in CONCERT ROOM.

Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d. Excursion Trains from all parts.

BIBLE AGENT for SPAIN.—WANTED,

by the NATIONAL BIBLE SOCIETY of SCOTLAND, an AGENT for SPAIN. He will be required to reside in Spain, to travel throughout the country organising and superintending Colportage and Depositories, to take charge of printing operations and of accounts and correspondence in English and Spanish, and generally to devote his time and energies for the furtherance of the Society's object. Candidates are requested to state their age, religious denomination, previous and present occupations, and knowledge of modern languages. Salary, from 150l. to 250l. per annum, according to qualifications, with travelling expenses. The engagement at first will be for one year. Applications and testimonials must be lodged with either of the Secretaries, Rev. Dr. Gould, 5, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, or William I. Sloman, Esq., 60, Virginia-street, Glasgow, on or before Saturday, 10th October, 1869.

EDUCATION.—13, PARK-TERRACE,

HIGHBURY, London, N.—The Misses SCOTT (successors to Miss M'Laren), assisted by talented English and Foreign Masters and Resident Governesses, RECEIVE a limited number of YOUNG LADIES as Boarders. Prospectuses and references had on application. CLASSES RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 21st.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED for a School

in connection with a Congregational Chapel in Scotland. Article 10 of Trust Deed is as follows:—"The Principal Master must be a member of the Congregational Church, and must have studied in attendance on such classes as are requisite for graduation, or be a Master of Arts of one of the Scottish Universities." Salary 100l. a year, and the fees of the School. Applications to be made to Dr. Donaldson, High School, Edinburgh.

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Head Master of Mill Hill School) RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS, at South Grove, Highgate, N.W., and, with the co-operation of resident and visiting Masters, prepares them for the Universities or Commercial life. The THIRD TERM BEGINS on the 8th SEPTEMBER. Prospectuses and Examiners' Reports forwarded on application.

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dation for Three Hundred Persons. Entirely a new principle of construction, being very easily and inexpensively removed. Re-purchased at a remunerative price, reducing the Hire of such Buildings to a moderate amount, and meeting with the requirements so much in request.—S. C. Hemming and Co., 21, Moorgate-street, City.

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HOTEL, 37, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.
Beds from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

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Organ—Mr. William Norman.

Singing—Mr. Lindley Nunn.

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Dancing and Calisthenics (Private Class), Mr. Pratt.

The THIRD TERM will COMMENCE SEPTEMBER 21st.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to Miss Butler.

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GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals, The Misses HOWARD. Resident Foreign Governesses.

THIRD TERM COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 23.

Terms and references on application.

BRISTOL BAPTIST COLLEGE.

The SERVICES in connection with the OPENING of the SESSION will be held at BROADMEAD CHAPEL, BRISTOL, on THURSDAY, September 2nd.

12 o'clock—Address to the Students by the Rev. J. W. LANCE, of Newport.

1.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting of Subscribers in the Vestry; George Edmonstone, Esq., in the Chair.

3 p.m.—Luncheon in the Schoolroom.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master—R. F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., London.

Second Master—J. H. TAYLOR, Esq., M.A., Queen's College, Oxford. 2nd Class Hon.; B.A. Trin. Coll. Cam.; 1st Class Trip.; 1st Class Med., 1868.

Mathematics—A. WANKLYN, Esq., B.A. Syd. Sum. Coll. Cam., 14th Wr., 1867.

The School will be re-opened on Thursday, October 7th. Apply for Admission of Pupils, to the Head Master, or to the Hon. Secretary, the

Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

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EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

CONDUCTED BY THE MISSES MIALL.

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Drawing and Painting Mr. J. Hooh.

Dancing and Calisthenics Mr. C. Smart.

Chemistry Dr. Albert J. Bernays,

Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

Arithmetic Mr. J. Hepworth.

The above branches of education are taught exclusively by the masters assigned to them. The general English education is under the immediate direction of the Principals and a competent staff of Governesses.

References to parents of pupils, and others, if required.

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HUNT COLLEGE, RECEIVES a small number of PUPILS, and makes it his endeavour to prepare them for the active duties of their future life.

The premises are new, and have been built for the purpose. Particulars and terms, which are inclusive, on application.

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Principal, Mr. M. JACKSON.

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A prospectus, &c., may be had on application.

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near Oxford.—This School, from its establishment in 1840, has paid particular attention to those subjects required in Business. The Pupils (more than 2,000 from the above period) have excelled in "Good Writing," Arithmetic, French, Drawing, Book-keeping, Mercantile Correspondence. The best Penmanship and Drawing in the Exhibition of 1851, also the best Specimens of Book-keeping and Business Letters in the Crystal Palace during the Second Exhibition of 1862, were executed by Pupils in this School. Mr. MARSH is assisted by Six Resident Masters and Two Lady Teachers. Five Acres of private Cricket Ground.—Terms 20 Guineas; above Twelve years of age, 25 Guineas. Prospectus, with view of Premises, on application.

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Prospectuses on application to

JAMES CROMPTON, Principal.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD

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At this School YOUNG GENTLEMEN are Soundly Taught, Carefully Trained, and Liberally Fed. Mr. VERNER, the Principal of the School, has had much experience in the work of Education. The premises are large and well adapted. A Circular forwarded upon application.

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HEAD is the great director of our lives. If the brain becomes suffused with blood, or congested, thought becomes painful, headache is produced, the functions of the stomach are disturbed, and the whole system disorganised. The chief cause of insanity and melancholy is found in the action of the brain and the stomach on each other. In all such complaints at once adopt KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS. Being purifiers of the whole system, all affections of the head are speedily cured by them.

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